Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,955. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SPAIN WILL ACT SLOWLY

SHE WILL LISTEN TO THIS COUNTRY IN THE COMPETITOR CASES.

The Sentences of the Americans Will Not Be Executed Until the Voice of the United States Is Heard—The Monarchy's Obligations to President Cleveland May Have a Strong Influence—Secretary Olney's Persistent Efforts.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Trouble may come out of the Competitor case, but it is evidently the determination of the Administration that such an outcome must be forced by Spain, rather than by this country. The extreme reticence that has been habitual with the Department of State for a year is continued by the present Secretary, who takes the public into his confidence to a very limited extent. But it is evident from the language of the brief statement issued to-day, put out as official, that the Department of State does not see its way so clearly as to justify the making of a demand upon Spain.

The statement is in these words: "In the Competitor case it can be authoritatively stated that, at the request of the United States the Spanish Government will postpone execution of the death sentences upon American citizens until the views of the United States respecting the application to their cases of the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 can be presented and considered."

The Madrid Government has been "requested" to delay execution of the American citizens taken by the Spanish from a vessel engaged in landing arms for the insurgents, and the Spanish Government is asked to wait until it is decided whether the treaty of 1795 and protocol of 1877 apply to prevent the imposition upon the captives of the extreme penalty ordered by a military tribunal.

There is a disposition among the people at the Capitol to add the proposed shooting of the Competitor captives to all the other offenses laid up against the Spaniards in their effort to subjugate the insurgents. The dispatches reported from Spain indicate that this is understood in that country, and there is a feeling in the Department of State that the anxiety of the Spanish Government to prevent the emergency of recognition by the United States, will lead the Madrid authorities to accept the awkward alternative of extending clemency to the Americans sentenced to death for participation in the Competitor adventure, even at the risk of injuring the prestige of Gen. Weyler in Cuba.

While suggestions in the nature of approval of the course of the Spanish in this case are known to be unpopular, officers of the army have been heard to-day to declare that they had no doubt that Gen. Weyler would be able to maintain a proposition that military necessity called for severity of treatment in cases where invading foreigners, not at all residents of Cuba, such as are described in the protocol of 1877, were arrested while undertaking a hostile mission. The official note submitted to the press by the Department of State intimates strongly enough that Secretary Olney is somewhat in doubt, and is seeking for convincing reasons to give to Spain why the Competitor prisoners should not be shot.

Previous to the announcement made by the State Department of delay in the case of the Americans captured in the Competitor and sentenced to death by summary court martial, all trustworthy information here, when divested of sensational surmises, led to the conclusion that their position was not so precarious as made out to be by the earliest reports from Havana. Well-informed officials say their case is in many respects similar to that of ex-Consul Waller in Madagascar, against whom, however, the evidence was more of a circumstantial character, yet he was sentenced to penal servitude for life, subsequently to be fully pardoned upon the energetic insistence of Secretary Olney, whose prompt intervention in the Competitor affair, it is not now doubted, will be as successful ultimately.

Although the finding and sentence of the Havana court-martial received the approval of the Admiral commanding the naval forces, in a capital case such as this his indorsement has no effect beyond referring the record for final approval to higher officials, just as in our own navy all capital courts-martial sentences pronounced upon any station are not put into operation until approved by the President. The sentences of the Competitor prisoners were forwarded to Madrid, where they were met by Secretary Olney's firm remonstrance against the precipitancy and apparent prejudice with which the extreme penalty was so hastily imposed, and there the entire matter is now under consideration, our own authorities being confident that upon calm reflection either a revision of the trial involving proper representation of the defense will be forthcoming, or a commutation of sentence will be granted.

There is, of course, some danger of complications arising from the inemperate language of the Spanish newspapers, based upon dispatches sent from the United States and consequent outbreaks of the Spanish populace, but these conditions are offset by the obligations under which the existing Spanish Government rests to President Cleveland's Administration for its conservative course in the last few weeks, when, notwithstanding the overwhelming vote of both houses of Congress, by which the will of the people for recognizing belligerency was proclaimed, no overt action in favor of the revolutionists has come from the Executive. In this connection it has probably occurred to the Spanish Cabinet that, had belligerency been proclaimed three weeks ago, when Congress demanded it, the summary sentence of the Competitor's captives would have been utterly precluded by the plainest tenets of international law.

THE VERDICT TO BE REVIEWED.

Gen. Weyler Ordered to Send a Process of the Case to Madrid.

HAVANA, May 11.—It is reported here that the home Government has requested Captain General Weyler to send forward a process of the case of the Competitor prisoners now under sentence of death here for revision by the General Council of War and Marine in Madrid. It is not known as yet whether the General Council will approve the sentence of the Havana court-martial.

The report that Capt. Gen. Weyler had resigned because of the action of the home Government in the case of the Competitor filibusters is true, but it is not accepted with confidence by the public here. It is understood that the Government refused to accept the resignation, and ordered Gen. Weyler to remain at his post under the present circumstances.

MADRID, May 11.—El Dia has advices from Havana saying that Gens. Ochando and Ahumado of the Spanish Army in Cuba have announced their adherence to Captain General Weyler and their intention to resign with him if the sentences of death imposed upon the Competitor filibusters are revoked.

Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo had a lengthy conference to-day with the Hon. Hannis Taylor, the American Minister, on the subject of the Competitor filibusters. The result of the conference is not known. It is reported that Capt. Gen. Weyler has cabled that it will be impossible for him to conduct the campaign in Cuba in the manner the conditions require if the Spanish officials are to be hampered at every turn by the irritating interference of the Washington Government.

It is also stated that the United States has again urged the payment of indemnities to the Americans whose canefields and other property have been burned by the insurgents.

LONDON, May 11.—The Globe, in an article on the Cuban situation, says that the recent pretentious arrogance of the Washington statesmen has been due to a determination to make American commerce paramount in the Western hemisphere. European sympathy, The Globe adds, is wholly with Spain.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The prisoners captured on board the filibustering schooner Competitor will not be shot. A contest between light and heavy weights, especially when the former is not fit and the latter is spoiling for a fight, can have only one result."

The St. James's Gazette asserts that the Spanish Army and Navy are strongly opposed to the submission of Spain to the demands of the United States in regard to Cuba, and that the manufacturing classes of Spain are resolved to keep Cuba a close borough. Premier Canovas del Castillo, The Gazette adds, must choose between a rupture between Spain and the United States and a revolution at home.

CUBANS HERE ARE EXULTANT.

Will Say Nothing About the Laurada —O'Brien Not Her Captain.

All was quiet at Cuban Headquarters yesterday, and none of the men there felt disposed to say anything about the Laurada, or to discuss the probability of her safe arrival at whatever point she will try to make. There was an unmistakable feeling of exultation in the fraternity over the successful start of that vessel from this port, but it did not find expression in words.

T. Estrada Palma, the head of the Junta here, was besieged by reporters, but steadily declined to be seen, sending word by his secretary that he was too busy to be interviewed. A number of telegrams were received at the offices of the Junta during the day, and a number were dispatched. Their contents were not divulged.

Capt. John O'Brien, who was in charge of the Bermuda when that vessel started on her first filibustering expedition, and who was reported to have sailed on the Laurada, was in the city yesterday. He was seen in the Maritime Exchange during the forenoon, and positively denied any connection with the Laurada. The Captain said he had not gone on board the vessel, and explained his presence in the city by saying that he is here to appear before the United States District Court when the Bermuda case is called for trial to-morrow.

Officers of the navy are taking a keen interest in Cuban affairs just now, and particularly are they interested in the fate of the crew of the Competitor and the attitude which this country will take regarding that case.

A number of navy officers attached to Admiral Bunce's North Atlantic fleet, now anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., came ashore yesterday afternoon. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES met the party as it was leaving the Staten Island ferry house.

"Do you think this country will get into trouble with Spain on account of the Competitor affair?" one of the officers was asked.

"It is more likely that Spain will get into trouble with this country," was the grim reply.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., May 11.—The tug Commander came into port last evening with the barges Relief and Greenpoint, and left this morning, going west. It is said that the vessels came from New-York and transferred a hundred men, with rifles, dynamite, and ammunition, to the steamer Laurada, at Montauk Point. The Laurada immediately put to sea, bound for Cuba. The Commander had the tug Volunteer as a consort. The Volunteer had a party of Cuban sympathizers aboard, which was landed at Greenport after the Laurada started.

GREENPORT, L. I., May 11.—The tug Volunteer steamed into Greenport Harbor last night after having, it is alleged, brought from New-York City 200 men and lots of ammunition and transferred them to the steamer Laurada, which was reported lying in the ocean off this place. It is said that the transfer was made at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when the steamer arrived, after having eluded the Spanish officials in New-York. The Laurada is said to have been cruising about Montauk Point, and as soon as she was sighted by the Volunteer took the men and ammunition and slipped away, sailing for Cuba. The transfer was quickly and quietly made. The officers of the tug deny that they took men to the steamship.

ELEVEN LIVES KNOWN TO BE LOST.

Explosion and Sinking of the Tugboat Harry Brown of Pittsburg.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 11.—The towboat Harry Brown of Pittsburg, upward bound from New-Orleans, exploded her boilers at 11 o'clock last night. The boat was completely wrecked, and sank in less than five minutes. Eleven lives are known to be lost.

Among the lost are:

BARDSLEY, G. W., steersman.
DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM, chief engineer.
DRAVO, NORMAN X., pilot.
HESS, ANNIE, chambermaid.
JUDGE, THOMAS, fireman.
WILSON, WILLIAM, fireman.

The bodies of First Mate William Fitzsimmons, of the second mate, and those of George Keirn and William Kelly, lamp trimmers, were recovered and brought to this city by the steamer Washington Honshell, which, fortunately, was in sight of the Brown at the time of the accident. The survivors were brought to this city on the Honshell.

Six of the officers and crew of the Harry Brown are in the marine ward of the Vicksburg Hospital, as follows: Capt. John Keirn, master, hip seriously injured; William Grimme, carpenter, leg broken; John Hardy, badly scalded and otherwise seriously injured; Daniel Delaney, second engineer, badly scalded and injured internally, will probably die.

Pilot Dravo, who was lost, was of Pittsburg. The bodies of the killed, which were brought here, are being embalmed, and will be sent to their homes. The prompt lowering of the Honshell's boats resulted in the saving of many lives.

Capt. Keirn, the master of the Brown, was blown on to the cabin roof of the Brown by the explosion. This portion of the cabin floated off from the hull as it sank. The Captain, although seriously injured, remained perfectly cool and collected, and directed the efforts of the men who were at work rescuing the bodies.

Capt. Keirn and Pilot Daniel Kain were in the Brown's pilot house when the explosion occurred. Capt. Keirn states that it would be impossible for any one to tell how many of the seven boilers exploded. It seemed to him that the vessel went down in less than a minute. Capt. Keirn attaches no blame to any one. He says the cause of the explosion will never be known, as the chief engineer, William Dougherty, was lost. He declares that the vessel was running at her usual speed and under no special pressure, and he can form no idea of the reason of the explosion. The boat carried a list of forty-eight officers and crew, all white. She had in tow sixty empty barges and two fuel boats. The officers and boat's crew speak in the most grateful praise of the officers and crew of the steamer.

The Harry Brown was built in 1882, and was owned by the big coal firm of Brown & Co. of Pittsburg. The boat was in perfect order, and had just had her boilers cleaned at New-Orleans.

A Photograph Gallery Burned Out.

A fire in the photographic and art studio of Rudolph Wilhelm, on the third floor of the Scotia Building, corner Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock damaged the building to the extent of $2,000 and the contents of the studio to the amount of $8,000. The fire was confined to the studio by the firemen. It was discovered by the janitor of the building, and is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a neighboring chimney falling through the skylight of the studio. Wilhelm and his assistant were at work in one of the rooms when the fire was discovered, but they were not then aware of their danger.

The Source of the Missouri.

ST. PAUL, May 11.—Col. J. N. Brower, State Geographer of Minnesota, has discovered that the source of the Missouri River is 4,221 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. He finds that the largest upper branch of the Missouri does not flow through the lower Red Rock Lake in Montana, but comes from a hole in the mountains, volcanic in its true character, at the summit of the Rocky Mountains, west of Henry's Lake, Idaho, and at a point bordering the boundary between that State and Montana.

M'KINLEYITES NOT FRANK

SEEMS TO BE A DISPOSITION TO DODGE MONEY QUESTION.

No Need for the Major to Commit Himself Any Further, Says W. M. Hahn —Gen. Alger Believes the Ohio Man Is on the Right Side of the Financial Problem—Not Fair to Press Him, He Thinks, at the Expense of Other Candidates.

William M. Hahn, the Republican National Committeeman from Ohio; Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan, and Judge Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, all occupants of front seats in the McKinley band wagon, were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. They said they did not come here for a conference. They also repudiated the suggestion that they were here for the purpose of endeavoring to convince New-York Republicans that McKinley is a sound-money candidate—sound money in the sense it is understood in this section of the country and in every other section where it is understood two and two make four.

From talks had last night with these leading McKinley men, it was evident that it is the plan of the McKinley managers to prevent its becoming known how Major McKinley does stand this year on the money question. They seem to resent any effort on the part of the public to learn their candidate's real financial views. Both Gen. Alger and Mr. Hahn have met Major McKinley personally within the last few days.

"Does Major McKinley feel confident of securing the nomination?" Mr. Hahn was asked.

"Well, how would a man feel who already has between 560 and 600 delegates certain to vote for him? I am confident that 560 votes are certain for McKinley. This estimate includes 34 from Missouri, which are certain to go for him when the Missouri conventions are held."

"Did you notice Thomas C. Platt's statement this morning?"

"Yes. That is about the way men who are beaten usually talk. I am certain, however, that after the nomination of McKinley the Republicans of New-York and Pennsylvania, as well as the Republicans of all other States, will take off their coats to a man and go to work for McKinley."

"Mr. Platt says he is credibly informed that the instructions in the California Convention were obtained by the promise of a Cabinet office, and on the further promise that he would sign any silver legislation. Mr. Platt also says the election of Major McKinley would create turmoil and trouble in the Republican Party," suggested the reporter.

"It is my impression that the people of California demanded of the convention that it instruct for McKinley. Major McKinley's managers could easily have prevented all the Republicans of that State offices. Such talk is not worth replying to. Major McKinley was twice elected Governor of Ohio, and he never made any turmoil or trouble in the party there," said Mr. Hahn.

"Is Major McKinley coming out for sound money?"

"The people can safely trust the Republican Party and Major McKinley. There need be no worry on that score."

"Is there any objection to his coming out and saying that he is for sound money?"

"There is no need for him to commit himself any further in the matter in view of his record. The Republican Party in convention will make a platform that will conform to the interests of the whole country on all questions."

It was suggested that it was the evident purpose of the McKinley opponents to make the fight for sound money from now until the meeting of the convention.

"That is their last scheme," said Mr. Hahn. "All of their schemes have failed. It will drive no one to the woods. The men who were elected for William McKinley are going to vote for William McKinley."

Gen. Alger of Michigan gave no more indication that McKinley would come out for the single gold standard than did Mr. Hahn. Gen. Alger said that McKinley was just as good a sound-money man as he himself was.

"Do you think the Republicans will adopt a gold-standard platform at St. Louis?" Gen. Alger was asked.

"It will be a sound-money platform, and one that we can all stand upon and support heartily."

"Do you think McKinley will come out for the gold standard?"

"Major McKinley is for sound money. I state this as my belief. It would not be becoming in me to outline for McKinley that which should be said by himself. I repeat that I believe he is for sound money."

The fact that McKinley had voted for the Beard-Allison bill in 1878 was recalled to Gen. Alger.

"Conditions change," he said. "A man may change his views. I was for silver then. I am for sound money now."

Gen. Alger was asked, if the Republicans were successful this year, would the extreme tariff rates of the McKinley bill be restored.

"The tariff," said Gen. Alger, "will not be extreme. The country is fully alive to the question of a proper revision of the tariff on such lines as will protect the producer and laborer, and least burden the purchaser. The difference will be sufficient to give us the privilege of manufacturing such goods as we are able to manufacture in this country. There will never be a return to the very high tariff. No one desires it except extremists."

Gen. Alger was again asked why McKinley could not come out and state his views on the money question.

"It would not be fair to put him on the stand," he said, "unless all other candidates were put on the stand also. I am a great believer in fair play."

Judge Fairbanks of Indianapolis said that McKinley would stand on the platform of the Republican Convention. Asked why Gen. Harrison did not appear at the Indiana convention, he said:

"Because he meant just what he said in his letter declining to be a candidate. He had thought of making a short speech at the convention, but he determined not to. After Gen. Harrison 90 per cent of the Indiana Republicans are for McKinley."

WILL BE McKINLEY OR ALLISON.

That Is What Register Harman of Brooklyn Says.

Register Harman returned to Brooklyn Sunday from his trip to Washington. Mr. Harman is a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and while in Washington talked with persons prominent in National politics.

"I went to Washington," he said, "for rest and recreation. I saw nearly all our representatives there. I could not find that they knew any more about politics than we in Brooklyn. I think if William McKinley does not get the nomination William B. Allison will."

The dinner to Lieut. Gov. Saxton for his efforts to defeat the Greater New-York bill will be given to-night at the Union League Club. Mr. Saxton is looking for delegates for the Gubernatorial nomination, it is said.

McKinley for Second Choice.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 11.—A mass meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-eighth Congressional District was held here this evening for the purpose of instructing Representative Payne and State Senator Raines, delegates to the St. Louis Convention, to vote for McKinley for second choice. Resolutions to this effect were adopted after speeches had been made by delegations from all the five counties of this district.

The New Cabinet of Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 11.—The composition of the new Provincial Cabinet was officially announced this afternoon, except the name of the gentleman who will hold the portfolio of the Treasury. With that exception, the Cabinet will be composed as follows: Hon. E. J. Flynn, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Hon. L. Beaubien, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. T. A. Mantee, Minister of Crown Lands; Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Attorney General; Hon. T. Chapais, President of the Executive Council; Hon. M. F. Hackett, Provincial Secretary. The Treasurer will probably be Wilson Smith, the Mayor of Montreal.

SPEED OF THE CRUISER BROOKLYN.

Record Made During Her Builder's Trial Trip Yesterday.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, May 11.—The new cruiser Brooklyn, in charge of Capt. Sargeant, the Cramps' shipmaster, went to sea shortly after 9 o'clock this morning for her builders' trial trip, and proceeded directly off shore about seventy-five miles to deep water. The run out was made under forced draught, and consumed about three hours, during which time the cruiser developed a speed of 21.07 knots an hour, which is equivalent to 24 statute miles. This speed was over a knot greater than the contract with the Government calls for, which requires that the Brooklyn shall average 20 knots an hour.

The average revolutions of the screws were 132, and the steam pressure averaged 155 pounds. The horse power developed cannot be given, as the indicator cards have not as yet been worked out. The performance of the engines was excellent. No stoppages for repairs have been made since leaving the ship yard on Saturday morning last, and during to-day's run not a bearing or a journal got hot. The weather conditions for the trial to-day were perfect. There was only a slight breeze from the southwest, and the sea was perfectly smooth.

The wonderful steadiness of the ship while being driven under forced draught was remarked by all aboard. The fine lines of the hull were shown in the way the Brooklyn goes through the water when being speeded. There was no great bow wave, but the vessel threw the water to each side as cleanly as a knife cuts through cloth.

A run was also made between the two lightships on Five Fathom Bank Shoal. On the first run, with the screws making 100 revolutions, 16.70 knots were made. At 115 revolutions, 18.41 knots were logged, and at 124 revolutions, 19.75 knots were reeled off. The object of the trial between the lightships was to obtain data from which the builders can form some judgment as to the number of revolutions required to obtain the guaranteed speed of the ship. After the trial to-day, Edwin S. Cramp expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the result, and gave it as his belief that the ship would easily earn the bonus of $50,000 for each quarter knot above 20 made.

As a result of to-day's run there is little doubt that the Brooklyn will be a record breaker on her official trial. The crack cruiser New-York developed a speed of only 20.08 knots on her builders' trial and 21.01 on her official trial. This comparison is of value, as the New-York belongs to the same class as the Brooklyn. The Brooklyn anchored a few miles above here to-night in the Delaware Bay, and will proceed to Philadelphia to-morrow morning, arriving at Cramps' shipyard about 10 o'clock.

RAILROAD SHEDS AND CARS BURN

Fire in Lehigh Valley Company's Jersey City Yard.

A fire was discovered in the Lehigh Valley Railroad buildings, at Jersey Avenue and Essex Street, Jersey City, yesterday, and before it was extinguished property valued at more than $80,000 was destroyed.

The fire originated under the floor of the Lehigh Valley hayshed, in which were stored sixty-seven carloads of hay. The building was an iron structure 150 by 225 feet and one story high. Owing to the inflammable nature of the material stored in it, the flames spread rapidly, sending up dense volumes of smoke. When the firemen arrived they experienced great difficulty in getting water. The section occupied by the Lehigh Valley Road is part of the made ground of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and is only connected with the mainland at Jersey Avenue, for which reason it has but one water main.

Owing to the fact that the fire was discovered at low tide, no water could be procured from the "gap" between Jersey City and the Central Railroad ground, which is the natural supply of the section for fire purposes. Several firetugs ran into the "gap," but the low tide prevented them from getting near enough to the fire to be of any service.

From the hayshed the flames spread to the icehouse of the Lehigh Valley Company's one-story frame structure. The building contained 125 tons of ice, and while it did not burn as fast as the hayshed, it made a brilliant blaze. The fire next attacked the buildings of Richard Washburn & Brothers' cement and brick manufactory. These were a frame stable containing twelve horses, which were saved; three other frame buildings, and a shed, which had been completed Saturday night. In the buildings were 900 barrels of lime and 1,000 barrels of cement. These buildings were all destroyed.

Seven freight cars standing between the sheds of the Lehigh Valley Railroad were also burned. One was filled with ice and one with machinery. The others were empty.

Washburn & Brothers estimate their loss at $13,000. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company estimates its loss at $70,000, the iron hayshed in which the fire originated having cost $50,000 to build four years ago. The company's insurance is known only in Philadelphia. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MAY CLEAR UP THE MYSTERY.

An Unknown Woman Says "Mrs. Everett" Is Her Sister.

The mystery surrounding the woman who committed suicide last week at 35 Lafayette Place, where she had registered as "Mrs. Everett, Boston," may be cleared up soon.

A young woman and an elderly woman viewed the body at the Morgue yesterday afternoon, and then went away. Later the young woman returned and said the body was that of her sister, who had been living in Newark, N. J. But she refused to give her name until after a visit to her sister's house in Newark to-day to see if she could possibly have made a mistake in her identification. The young woman would give no particulars about her sister.

A well-dressed young man called at the Morgue three times yesterday, and a Catholic priest was also there in search of a young woman who is missing from a seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Pierce, late of Boston and now of Charles Street, this city, called at the Morgue in the afternoon, and said they thought the body was that of a woman who had lived with Frank Pierce, at Tremont and Castle Streets, Boston, until last November.

Earlier Mail for the Southwest.

Business men and banks of this city have been subjected to serious inconvenience by reason of the tardy delivery of letters arriving by the great Southwest mail, which is not due at the Post Office until 7:43 A. M., too late to permit of its assortment in time for the first morning delivery. Postmaster Dayton announces that, through the efforts of Gen. Charles Neilson, Second Assistant Postmaster General, with the co-operation of General Superintendent James E. White and Superintendent Y. J. Bradley of the Railway Mail Service, arrangements have been concluded with the various railroads covering the route whereby the mail will, on and after May 18, arrive at New-York at 6:38 A. M., in ample time for the first morning delivery. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in order to effect this gain, will run a special train from Pittsburg to New-York—nearly 500 miles.

Rose Coghlan Must Pay.

Civil Justice O'Gorman has handed down a decision in which he finds judgment against Miss Rose Coghlan in a suit brought by Emile Herrman for $250 for stage dresses. The dresses were bought for "For the Crown," and Miss Coghlan contended that Edward Vroom, the actor, was responsible, and he admitted that he was. Herrman, however, contended that he had made his contract with the actress, and that any arrangement she had with Vroom did not concern him.

Injunction Against Greenbush Bill.

TROY, N. Y., May 11.—The members of the Greenbush Village Board of Trustees were served this morning with an injunction restraining them from appointing Police Commissioners under the bi-partisan law, recently enacted, until after the courts shall have passed upon the constitutionality of the law. A similar action is pending relative to the Albany police law. The injunction against the Greenbush officials is returnable before Justice Furman May 16.

WORK OF TRAIN WRECKERS

LIMITED EXPRESS ON THE FLORIDA CENTRAL ROAD DERAILED.

A Child Killed and Twenty-six Persons Injured—Prompt Work by the Conductor Saves Many Lives—All the Cars Leave the Track—Over Two Hundred Passengers—Switch Misplaced, and the Signal Tampered With.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 11.—The northbound New-York and Florida limited express on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad was thrown from the track at Anderson, a small station ten miles south of here, to-day by a misplaced switch. The entire train with the exception of the body of the engine was derailed, and rolled over an embankment. A child was killed.

The statements of the conductor and engineer show that the disaster was the result of a deliberate plot to wreck the train.

NOTHAUS, LOUIS, three years old; killed instantly.

The list of injured includes the names of:

ARNOLD, CHARLES DOUGLASS, Springfield, Ill.; head and arm injured.
BARRETT, J. A., Brunswick, Ga.; injured in back.
BREWSTER, B. W., Georgia; wrist sprained.
DUKES, WILLIAM, Jacksonville; right leg hurt.
DURBE, Mrs. J. S., Brunswick, Ga.; slightly bruised.
FISHER, J. A., Lake City, Fla.; finger broken.
FRYER, C. M., Lafayette County, Fla.; head injured.
COURIER, SUSAN, Savannah; wrist and back sprained.
GREER, E. L., Lake City Fla.; shoulder fractured.
GUION, the Rev. W. P., assistant rector of Trinity Episcopal Church of New-Orleans; right ear severed.
HALL, D. G., Tampa, Fla., Pullman car waiter; badly bruised.
JOHNSON, LIZZIE, Darien; injured in chest.
LEVIN, H. P., Brunswick; shoulder injured.
LAW, AUGUSTUS, McIntosh, Ga.; injured about shoulders.
LAW, STERLING, Liberty County, Ga.; shoulder dislocated.
NORWAY, REBECCA, Darien; severely injured internally.
PACETTI, ANNIE, Charleston; cut in face.
PATTERSON, Mrs., Ridgeland; ribs crushed.
POPPELL, E. P., Barrington, Ga.; neck sprained and internal injuries.
ROGAN, Mrs. W. L., Brunswick, Ga.; shoulder fractured.
SHAW, A., Brunswick; slightly injured about shoulders.
SMITH, DELIA, Darien, Ga.; hip sprained.
SMITH, Mrs., Charleston; right hand broken.
TRIMBLE, J. J., Tampa, Fla.; arm bruised.
WHITE, J. D., Brunswick; injured about body.
WINN, FLEMING, a twelve-year-old boy of Dorchester, who has a card bearing the address of H. L. Fulton, Savannah; leg and cheek bruised.

The train was made up of one first-class coach, one second-class coach, smoking car, combination baggage and mail car, and Pullman sleeper. It was running at the rate of thirty-two miles an hour. The switch was turned and locked, and the switch target shifted, indicating that the train was on the straight track. At first shock of the engine leaving the track, Conductor Glass seized the air brake cord and set the brakes, bringing the train almost to an instantaneous standstill as it left the track, and preventing the telescoping of the cars.

There were 208 passengers on the train. Of this number 26 are among the injured. It is probable that many more received slight injuries.

To-day was the opening of the annual May festival. Crowds of people were coming into the city, and hundreds of inquiries have been received to-night from all parts of Georgia and Florida.

HE FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

A Sixteen-Year-Old Boy's Dangerous Plunge While Asleep.

PATERSON, N. J., May 11.—Fred Albinson, sixteen years old, son of Eli Albinson, a saloon keeper of Essex and Vine Streets, while suffering from nightmare last night, left his bed and went out upon an extension of the house, which projected out. His father heard him walking on the tin roof, and ran out to see what was the matter. He arrived just in time to see the boy poise as though about to dive into water, and plunge over the edge of the roof.

Mr. Albinson rushed out and found the boy lying on the flag walk with blood pouring from mouth, nose, and ears. He carried him into the house, and doctors were summoned. They found the boy's skull was fractured. He was unconscious. He landed on his forehead, and the fracture appears to be a bad one.

He was subject to nightmares, but was never before known to leave his bed. He was heard to cry out a short time before he left his bed, but as this was an ordinary occurrence, no attention was paid to it.

PERFORMER HURT AT OLYMPIA.

Ben Abdullah Fell Twenty-five Feet from a Wire to the Stage.

Ben Abdullah, a slack-wire performer, who made his first appearance in this country last night at Hammerstein's Olympia, fell twenty-five feet from the wire to the stage. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain. The doctors say he will recover.

Abdullah's principal act was a "slide for life" on a wire stretched from the gallery to the stage. It was while sliding down the wire that he fell.

Former Health Officer W. T. Jenkins and Dr. Murphy, who were in the audience, attended the man until the arrival of the ambulance.

Several Dividends Declared.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Controller of the Currency has declared dividends as follows: First dividend of 30 per cent., Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome, N. Y., on claims amounting to $401,000; first dividend, 15 per cent., Humboldt First National Bank of Humboldt, Kansas; first dividend, 15 per cent., First National Bank of South Bend, Washington; first dividend, 15 per cent., Bellingham Bay National Bank of New-Whatcom, Washington; second dividend, 10 per cent., City National Bank of Quanah, Texas; fourth dividend, 15 per cent., American National Bank of Springfield, Mo.; fifth dividend, 15 per cent., Gulf National Bank of Tampa, Fla.; sixth dividend, 10 per cent., National Bank of the Commonwealth, Manchester, N. H.—making, in all, 85 per cent.

Accidentally Shot by a Militiaman.

ALBANY, May 11.—At the Rensselaerwick Rifle Range of the Third Brigade this afternoon Alfred Stickley, seventeen years of age, was shot through the hand by one of the militiamen. Stickley was one of a family of twenty-one children. He was employed by Superintendent Farrell of the range as a marker, and his duty was to stand back of the butts and mark the score on the target after the firing. Major Handy said tonight that he could not understand how the accident happened. He is quite sure the boy was behind the butts at the time, but cannot explain how the ball passed through this protection.

Two Students Lost in a Mine.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, May 11.—The Professor of Geology of Penn College and a number of his students went to Evans, a mining town five miles west of here, Saturday, to demonstrate. While in the mine about two miles from the entrance two of the students got lost from the party. Search is being made, but it is feared they have wandered into some deserted room and been suffocated by black damp.

BOLD SPEECH BY MR. FRYE.

The Maine Senator Indorses the Santa Monica Scheme.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Senator Frye did a characteristically bold and interesting thing to-day. Right upon several assaults on the Santa Monica appropriation by Senators who are members of the Commerce Committee, and in spite of report and rumor of the use of improper influence to secure from the Government $3,000,000 to make the harbor, he defended the action of the majority of the committee, insisted that the Santa Monica harbor was practicable and the San Pedro harbor impossible, eulogized Mr. Huntington, and held up the engineers of the United States Army to scorn and ridicule as being too loyal to each other to reverse a mistaken course recommended by their predecessors.

The candor of the speech was unexampled. Every criticism that had been made to give the Santa Monica appropriation a bad name was met with confidence, and Mr. Frye spoke as an expert on harbors to approve the Santa Monica selection, and denounce the San Pedro harbor project, which is indorsed by every member of the California delegation in the Senate and the House. Statements were made by Senators to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the Senators who should refuse to vote for the Santa Monica clause would be marked for punishment. One Senator who, two days ago, was opposed to the proposition, has been informed that unless he shall stand by the appropriation, certain legislation in which he is interested will be "held up."

It was the opinion of many who listened to him that Mr. Frye proved too much for Santa Monica. He was asked several leading questions by Mr. Hill and others which he evaded. It is a mystery to many why San Pedro originally should have been selected as a port and recommended for improvement by two official boards if the fact was patent, as Mr. Frye says it was, that Santa Monica, only a short distance away, had superior natural advantages. Mr. Hill sought to get an explanation of this singular feature of the controversy from Mr. Frye, but the Maine Senator did not supply it. Mr. Frye will conclude his speech to-morrow.

TELLER'S POSITION RE-DEFINED.

He Will Support St. Louis Nominees Only on a Free-Silver Platform.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Senator Teller of Colorado to-day sent the following letter to the Chairman of the Colorado State Republican Convention:

I wish to say to the State Convention, through you, that I do not desire to go to the National Convention, and cannot go unless the State Convention is in accord with my ideas in declaring that in the coming campaign the silver question is the paramount issue.

The State Convention should act with the full knowledge that I do not intend to support a candidate on a gold-standard platform or on a platform of doubtful construction.

If this course puts me out of sympathy with the Republican sentiment of the State, as a portion of the Republican press alleges it will, I accept that result with all its logical consequences in preference to an abandonment of principles and stultification of my record, made, as I conceive, under the instructions of every Republican State Convention held in Colorado during the last twelve years.

This forces the silver issue in Colorado, as Senator Wolcott has declared against a bolt of Republicans, no matter what the platform may be.

SPEAKER FISH CONFIDENT.

Expects to Secure the Republican Nomination for Governor.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Hamilton Fish of Garrison's arrived in Washington to-night and went to the Shoreham. After he had registered he was joined by Representative Quigg, and they conversed long and earnestly.

Mr. Fish, who said that politics had no connection with his presence here, added, in response to a question concerning the candidacy of Mr. Morton, that McKinley was not yet nominated, and that Morton still was the candidate of the New-York Republicans.

Mr. Fish will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given by Mr. Quigg at the Metropolitan Club to-morrow night. It is assumed here that while in Washington he will canvass the subject of his own candidacy for the Governorship. A friend of his said to-night that Mr. Fish believes he has a good chance of receiving the nomination.

A PUGILIST KILLED BY A BLOW.

"Johnny" Houlihan Dies from the Effects of a Beating.

HARTFORD, May 11.—"Johnny" Houlihan, twenty-two years old, who was "knocked out" by "Patsy" Nolan in a prize fight at New-Britain Thursday afternoon, died there early this morning. It is thought that his death was caused by brain fever, resulting from the blow.

Houlihan was the younger brother of the late "Tom" Houlihan, a former middleweight champion of the State.

"Patsy" Nolan and a man named Farr, one of the accessories in the fight, are in New-Britain. The fight took place just over the line in Farmington, and the New-Britain police say they have no authority.

Shot Her Sweetheart and Herself.

CLEVELAND, May 11.—Martha Maturen, a member of the L. X. H. Shirt Company of Buffalo, came here yesterday in pursuit of David H. Lane, a shirt manufacturer of this city, who left her six months ago. She brought a pistol with her, and while with Lane last night in his room over his shirt factory, shot him in the right groin, inflicting a wound which probably will prove fatal. She then turned the pistol on herself, but her corset stopped the bullet, so that only a bruise resulted. She was arrested.

Unveiling of the Hancock Statue.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The committee in charge of the ceremonies connected with the unveiling to-morrow of the statue of Gen. W. S. Hancock, to-day selected Gwynn R. Hancock, the only surviving male descendant of the General, to pull the string that will expose the statue to public view. Young Hancock is a third-class cadet at West Point, and a telegram was sent summoning him to Washington immediately. He is a grandson of Gen. Hancock.

Five Injured by a Building's Collapse.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 11.—Alderman Frederick Kruse, John Arno, Peter Kautenberger, Henry Witte, and Howard Heltter were injured, probably fatally, this afternoon by the collapse of a building on which they were at work.

Lieut. Burnett Retired.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Lieut. J. J. Burnett, United Sta Navy, has been retired from active service on account of disability, and has leave to go abroad for six months.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—David Lubin of Sacramento, Cal., asks a divorce from his wife, naming ex-Mayor B. U. Steinman of Sacramento as co-respondent. Mr. Lubin is the father of the scheme to pay an export bounty on agricultural products. Mr. and Mrs. Lubin have been married twenty years, and have a family of five children.

—Francis F. Daly of Boston secured a judgment against the Lynn and Boston Street Railway Company for $35,000 for personal injuries. He alleged that he was pushed from the running board of a car by the conductor.

—Mrs. Alice Hedley was asphyxiated by illuminating gas in her room at Providence, R. I., yesterday. She had been despondent since the death of her husband, a year ago, and it is supposed caused her own death.

—At Woodlawn, R. I., last evening three little boys were digging a cave in a sand bank, when the bank caved in, burying all three. Walter Whittaker, five years old, was suffocated

that has been in the executive chair in this State for many years. He ought to be the next President of the United States. We Democrats here would gladly vote for him for President.

"The practical effect of consolidation will be to strengthen every branch of business. It will more particularly strengthen and give permanent character to the value of real estate. We have had a fight since we started in for consolidation five years ago. The chief obstacle in the way has been the ignorance of the people in regard to the effect of consolidation. They have been afraid Brooklyn was going to lose its identity. All of the sentiment has been chiefly on the side of the anti-consolidationists or Loyal Leaguers.

"I leave the commission entirely with Gov. Morton I am satisfied he will appoint a good commission. I told the Governor I had no names to propose for the commission, and that what we wanted were the best men available. He told me he would give the subject his most serious consideration."

Mr. Matthews sent a letter to Thomas C. Platt, warmly thanking him for the stand he had taken in favor of Greater New-York.

George W. Chauncey.

George W. Chauncey of Brooklyn said: "The signing of the Consolidation act means as much to the people of New-York State, and especially to the people of Greater New-York, as did the opening of the Erie Canal to the people of that generation.

"No man can estimate fully what consolidation means. We have had prejudice between Brooklyn and New-York ever since Brooklyn contested for and secured a city charter in 1834, I think it was. To this day Brooklyn has been constantly at a disadvantage. Our people have never been able to fully hold their heads up. Our local pride has always been at a minimum. Now a man's home and business will be in the same city, and he will feel the right to vote for good government on both sides of the river.

"I hope for the appointment of the very best men on the Consolidation Commission.

"I desire also to mention a few of the men whose great work in this behalf deserves notice: Senator Lexow, Senator Cantor, Speaker Fish, Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Austin, and Mr. Butts.

"Messrs. Matthews, Chauncey, Grout, and James D. Lynch were largely instrumental in the achievement of success. Ex-Assemblyman William H. Friday was the focus of all the hard work at Albany, and played the part of both Moltke and Bismarck in the war for consolidation. Among the original Commissioners I cannot omit to mention Edward F. Linton of Brooklyn and George J. Greenfield of Staten Island.

"The Greater New-York requires the co-operation of all good citizens, who should unite in pushing the good work to a glorious and triumphant conclusion."

Police Commissioner Parker.

Police Commissioner Parker said: "All I can say is that the good work so long delayed is now officially sanctioned and its progress to completion is apparently inevitable, and it behooves all citizens alike, those who opposed it and those who favored the movement, to lend a helping hand toward its speediest and most beneficial consummation."

GOV. MORTON'S ARGUMENT.

Reasons Which Impelled Him to Ignore Objections.

ALBANY, May 11.—The following is Gov. Morton's memorandum filed when he signed the Greater New-York bill:

This bill, as the title indicates, is intended to provide the basis for a consolidation of the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Richmond, and a part of Queens, into one great city. The territory embraced in the area of the proposed city aggregates nearly 318 square miles, and contains over 3,000,000 of inhabitants. The municipalities to be included in the present consolidation have attained their present condition through many years of gradual growth, and each has acquired an individuality incident to its location, its peculiar social, business, and political condition, and the different characteristics of the people who have made it what it is.

The growth, development, and expansion of a great city in the ordinary way, by the gradual accretions of wealth, territory, and population, excite no special attention, except by comparisons between different periods; but the consolidation of great municipalities, like these included in this bill, by an act of the Legislature, presents many complex questions.

To effect a prompt consolidation of this territory, with its divergent interests, into one municipality, there must be provided a harmonious government, and an equitable system of taxation, a fair adjustment of the several existing municipal debts, and homogenous arrangement of executive, judicial and administrative functions. Many of the existing functions cannot be constitutionally amalgamated or disturbed by any attempted consolidation. The autonomy of the counties must be preserved, until changed by Constitutional amendment. Boards of Supervisors must be re-established in the Counties of Kings and New-York, and the boards already existing in the County of Richmond must be retained. The parts of the consolidated territory lying in the County of Queens will still remain in that county, unless annexed to other counties; but such annexation cannot affect existing Senate, Assembly, or judicial districts.

The Constitutional officers provided for each county, including certain judicial tribunals, must continue. Certain police and administrative functions cannot be wholly destroyed or made subordinate to city supervision; and throughout the consolidated city there must continue to be a dual government, partly the creature of the Constitution, under Constitutional limitations and restrictions, and beyond the control of the city government, and partly the creature of statutes, providing for municipal government within the same territorial limits. How far the Legislature may go in amalgamating city and county governments will be one of the important problems for the consideration of the commission provided by the bill.

The bill declares, in substance, that the consolidation shall become complete on the first day of January, 1898, but this declaration evidently cannot have the full force which its terms would indicate, because no provision is made for the government of the consolidated territory, and it is expressly provided by Section 2 that "for all purposes the local administration and government of the territories in Section 1 of this act enumerated, shall remain in and be performed and exercised by the respective bodies, politic and corporate, to which they are now intrusted, and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law; and for such purposes, and until such time, and except to such extent, the said bodies politic and corporate shall continue to exist and to possess the same rights, properties, privileges, and franchises, and to exercise the same powers, and discharge the same duties, and be subject to the same liabilities, and the various officers thereof shall be elected or appointed in the same manner, as heretofore." By the terms of the bill there can be no disturbance of existing conditions until the Legislature has made further provision for the government of the new city.

Practically the only effective provision in the bill is found in the third section, which provides for the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit to the next Legislature "bills for the government of the municipal corporation, the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as by this act enlarged." This commission will be charged with the performance of a difficult task, and it is urged that it cannot, within the brief time given by the bill, prepare a charter for this great municipality which will be satisfactory to the next Legislature and the inhabitants of the new city, as well as to the other people of the State, who necessarily feel a deep interest in this subject. The possibility or not, however, of a sufficient objection to warrant my disapproval of the bill.

The plan for the proposed consolidation began to take definite shape in 1890, when, by Chapter 113 of the laws of that year, a commission was created "to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the various municipalities in the State of New-York occupying the several islands in the harbor of New-York, and to report from time to time their conclusions thereon to the Legislature, with such recommendations as they may deem proper for adoption, and their reasons thereon.

The commission gave the subject full and careful consideration, with the result that a new city was proposed, including the territory already indicated namely, the Counties of New-York, Kings, Richmond, and parts of the County of Queens, by Chapter 64 of the Laws of 1894. The question of the proposed consolidation was submitted to a vote of the people of the territory included in the plan as then outlined, which vote was to be and was, in fact, taken at the general election in November, 1894. Upon this vote there was a majority of 44,188 in favor of consolidation. The commission appointed by the law of 1890 presented a report to the Legislature of 1895, setting forth by communities the result of the vote, discussing some questions incident to consolidation, and proposing a bill providing for the preparation of a charter for the government of the consolidated city. No bill was passed at that session, but the commission's bill, with some modifications, has been passed this year, and is the bill now under executive consideration. In accordance with the requirements of the new Constitution, the bill was sent to the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City for their action. It was accepted by the municipal authorities of Long Island City, but was returned by the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York without acceptance.

In a communication addressed to the Legislature the Mayor of Brooklyn says that "under favorable conditions and on fair terms, consolidation of the municipalities referred to in this bill may be of decided benefit," but objects to the bill on the ground, among others, that it is not essential to the well-being of the City of Brooklyn that it be consolidated with the other municipalities, "irrespective of terms or conditions." That, under the terms of this bill, it is possible, perhaps probable, that no charter will ever be submitted as a complete instrument, but that consolidation may be effected, if at all, by a series of separate bills; that the creation of a new city will necessitate the re-establishment of a Board of Supervisors in the County of Kings; that "it would be most disastrous to the interests of good, economical government to have that board and the old form of County Government restored to life," and, because it contains no provision requiring the terms and conditions of consolidation to be submitted to the people.

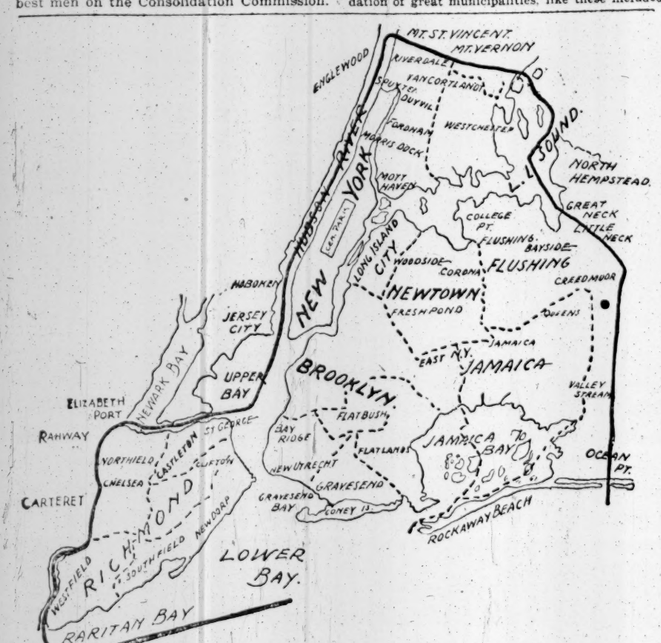
The Mayor of New-York, in returning the bill, says that "The commercial interests of New-York demand consolidation. The geographical location of the city and its natural facilities as a commerce point, mark it as the metropolis of this Continent, and its commercial and manufacturing interests will establish it as such; and the very fact of a municipality so largely increased in population and in boundaries will of itself advance the value of property, invite capital, enlarge commerce, and in innumerable other ways increase the potential power inherent in so large a community." But he suggests that it is a reversal of the logical steps to be taken to first declare, as in the present bill, the consolidation of the territory named, and leave it to the future to bring about the method of such consolidation. He points out that in his judgment the provision for a commission to frame a charter and report to the Legislature of 1897 does not provide sufficient length of time in which to accomplish the best results, and further suggests that the Legislature will probably be called upon to grant an extension of time for the submission of a proposed charter, leading possibly to the establishment of commissions for the temporary government of the new city. He does not favor the submission of a proposed charter to a popular vote, but thinks that consolidation should not be declared until the Legislature adopts a charter finally uniting the sections to make up the Greater New-York. He regards consolidation as inevitable, and objects only to the method of effecting it, contemplated by this bill.

The three cities named are the only municipalities affected to which the Constitution requires a submission of the pending bill. It may be properly assumed that a charter prepared by the commission will provide fair terms to all the localities affected, and, as the Mayors of the three cities are to be members of the commission, their suggestions will have great weight in framing a charter upon conditions favorable to their respective cities. All localities affected will be heard, and all interests will be considered by the commission, and until a charter or plan of government which may be prepared shall be approved by the Legislature, there can be no change of existing conditions.

In my annual message to the Legislature of 1895, attention was called to this subject, and I then suggested that it "would be the duty of the Legislature to take such further steps as are necessary to carry into effect the wishes of the people," as expressed by the vote taken in 1894. I also suggested that a "commission be at once created, composed of the most capable citizens of the various localities interested, and charged with the power and duty to frame a charter," but no action was taken by that Legislature. In my annual message to the Legislature of 1896 I again called attention to the matter, and suggested that "it deeply concerns the interests and wishes of more than one-half of the population of the State, comprised in several contiguous municipalities," and recommended that earnest and careful consideration be given to the subject, and that some conclusive action be taken regarding it at that session. The result of legislative deliberation appears in this bill, whose chief object, as already suggested, is the appointment of a commission to consider the questions connected with the preparation of a proper charter.

To the commission provided by the bill, the pending problems concerning consolidation are, for the time being, transferred, and I have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that it will be able to devise a scheme of municipal government alike creditable to its members, competent for the great purposes desired, and promotive of the highest interests of the State.

The Governor gives no hint as to the composition of the commission.



Map of Greater New-York.

Outline of the Territory that Will Be Included Under the Consolidation.

TALK OF THE COMMISSION.

Names Mentioned for the Work of Drawing the Charter.

Quickly following the congratulations on the announcement of the action of the Governor comes the inevitable speculations as to who would compose the commission to prepare the charter for Greater New-York.

Those in a position of confidence in respect to Mr. Platt, Gov. Morton, and the Republican leaders, prophesied confidently that the members of the commission to be appointed by the Governor would be Republican save with one possible exception. According to a prominent Republican some of the men now apparently most likely to be appointed are:

From Brooklyn—Silas B. Dutcher, A. W. Tenney, William Berri.

From New-York—Ex-Judge John F. Dillon, Seth Low, Salem H. Wales.

From Richmond County—George G. Greenfield.

From Queens County—County Judge Garret J. Garretson.

The chief counsel, according to the same authority, will be ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, with Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker, Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean, and H. C. M. Ingraham of Brooklyn, who is the counsel to the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge.

In case Seth Low will not act on the commission, it is said the Governor may appoint R. W. Devoe of this city, who is a Democrat. A strong effort is being made in Brooklyn to secure the appointment of ex-Corporation Counsel William C. De Witt as one of the counsel to the commission. The name of Mr. Benedict, the Broadway jeweler, has also been considered by the Governor, it is said, as a Commissioner to represent Richmond County.

Ex-Congressman William Copeland Wallace is being urged by some of the Republican leaders of Brooklyn for a place on the commission. The names of Edward M. Shepard and Edward M. Grout have been presented to the Governor. A prominent Republican said yesterday that some of the Republican leaders had told the Governor there was danger that a man of the positive character and abilities of Mr. Shepard would be too likely to "run things" if put on the commission with the deplorable result, from the standpoint of these men, that the charter of Greater New-York would emanate from a Democrat and not from Republicans.

Alexander E. Orr has been urged by many persons in Brooklyn for a place on the commission. The regular Democratic machine organization has put forward for Commissioner Bernard J. Yorke, formerly Clerk of the Court of Sessions, who ran for County Judge last year and was defeated by his Republican opponent. Among names suggested from this city are those of Albert Boardman and ex-Judge Allison.

A prominent Republican yesterday stated positively to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Jesse Johnson, a prominent Republican who opposed consolidation before Mayor Wurster and before the Low committee, had actually been engaged privately for a month in drafting a charter for Greater New-York, and now had the work practically completed.

The Senators who sat in the Legislature which just adjourned will compose the Senate next Winter, so there is no chance that the consolidation bill can be repealed at the next session of the Legislature.

Mayor Wurster, it was learned yesterday, had admitted to a friend at the Brooklyn Club that the purpose of his visit to Albany last week was to talk to Gov. Morton against the Greater New-York bill. On his return from Albany the Mayor said to a prominent consolidationist: "I failed. Your bill will be signed on Monday." The Mayor further said he was convinced he had committed a political blunder in vetoing the Greater New-York bill. "I did not dream the Legislature would pass the bill over my veto," he said.

THE CONSOLIDATION ACT.

Cities to be United Nineteen Months Hence.

ALBANY, May 11.—The following is the text of the Greater New-York bill:

An act consolidating the local governments of the territory within the City and County of New-York, the Counties of Kings and Richmond, and Long Island City, and the Towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and part of the Town of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof. The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1.—All the municipal corporations and parts of municipal corporations other than counties within the following territory, to wit: The County of Kings, the County of Richmond, the City of Long Island, the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica, and that part of the town of Hempstead, in the County of Queens, which is westerly of a straight line drawn from the southeasterly point of the town of Flushing through the middle of the channel between Rockaway Beach and Shelter Island, in the County of Queens, to the Atlantic Ocean, are hereby consolidated with the municipal corporations known as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Sec. 2. For all purposes the local administration and government of the territories in Section 1 of this act enumerated shall remain in, and be performed and exercised by, the respective bodies politic and corporate, to which they are intrusted, until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law; and for such purposes, and until such time and except to such extent, the said bodies politic and corporate shall continue to exist, and to possess the same rights, properties, privileges, and franchises, and be subject to the same liabilities, and the various officers thereof hall be elected or appointed in the same manner as heretofore.

Sec. 3.—The President of the commission appointed under Chapter 311 of the Laws of 1890, the Mayors respectively of the city of New-York Brooklyn, and Long Island City, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, and nine other persons, residents of the territory of said municipal corporations, as so enlarged, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be Commissioners, and are hereby authorized and directed, on or before the first day of February, 1897, to make a final report to the Legislature, and submit therewith such bills as will, upon their enactment into laws, provide a Government for the municipal corporation, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York by this act enlarged, and, among other things, for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for the purpose of taxation throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation, as so enlarged, and that said commission shall cease to exist on the 1st day of March, 1897. Said commission may, in and for the performance of said work, employ counsel and such other persons as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation; subpoena witnesses, compel the production before it of any public record or document of any of the bodies politic or corporate aforesaid, administer oaths and examine thereunder any person touching the subject matter hereby committed to its charge; and each of the said bodies politic and corporate, its agents and servants, is hereby directed, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to furnish to the said commission, or its representative, free access, at all reasonable hours, to all such records and documents, and all information, within its possession or under its control. The said commission shall proceed as continuously as may be with the work aforesaid, and shall, from time to time, report to the Legislature its progress therein and its recommendations, and shall prepare and submit to the Legislature bills in proper form for enactment, embodying such recommendations with a proposed charter, or bills for the government of such consolidated municipality, and providing further for the election of a Mayor and the other municipal officers therein provided for at the general election to be held in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, each of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn shall raise such proportion of the sum of $25,000 as the value of all its real property, as fixed by the Board of State Assessors for the purpose of State taxation, bears to the aggregate value, as so fixed, of all the real property in both cities. Upon the requisition of said commission upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of either of said cities, such board shall raise the whole or any part of the proportion of said sum to be raised by such city for any year prior to the year 1897, by the issue of revenue bonds of such city in the manner provided by law, or by the inclusion thereof in the annual tax levy upon real and personal property liable to taxation in such city. Payments shall be made by the Controller of each of said cities, from the respective proportions of said sum so to be raised by each of said cities for the expenses incurred by the said commission in carrying out the provisions of this act, upon vouchers certified by the said commission, or by such officer or officers thereof as it may designate for that purpose, in form to be approved by the Controller making such payment.

Sec. 5—Nothing in this act contained shall be construed as attempting or intending to affect, in any way, the boundaries, government, rights, powers, duties, obligations, limitations, or disabilities of any county, or officer thereof, as fixed by the Constitution or otherwise.

Sec. 6—Section 1 of this act shall take effect Jan. 1, 1898; sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this act shall take effect immediately.

The bill has not been changed since its introduction.

COST TO FIGHT THE BILL

Placed at Not Less than $50,000—Some of Loyal League's Expenses.

Not less than $50,000, by moderate estimate, was spent in fighting consolidation. The opposition was directed by an association in Broklyn called the Loyal League. Since that body sought all the credit that might come from the work, it was permitted to bear the expenses. The narrowing process went further, for Messrs. A. A. Low and William C. Redfield appropriated the management of the league's affairs, and the ardor of their associates was thereby held in admirable check, so that these two gentlemen might enjoy the distinction of raising a large part of the funds for the enterprise.

The league's protest against consolidation received its chief value from the number of signatures attached to it. There were 72,000 of them. They did not accumulate through the avidity of citizens to support the league. Such a thing as a rush of intending signers to the league's quarters never occurred. Canvassers obtained the signatures by solicitation. They were incited to the work by the promise of 5 cents for each genuine signature. Their bills, which seem to have been paid, reached $3,600.

The mere transmission of the protest to Albany could not be expected to count for all that it should, unless some one there could take it in hand and inform legislators of its importance and representative character. This duty fell to a man who is said to have been in the service of the league continuously for two years, but who had not before enjoyed so good an opportunity to make a show for his salary. His services are believed to have been costly. He added something to his bill this year by hiring a house in Albany for the session.

In order that the league's efforts and claims might not go unprinted, a newspaper was started. It appeared weekly, and it engaged not merely the services of an editor, but of several mailing and correspondence clerks. The league paid well for the distribution of the paper, and bills for paper, printing, and office hire could not have been small.

In addition to the cost of maintaining a publishing plant of its own, the league was not indifferent to the influence of the usual means of reaching the reading public. When resolutions sustaining the work of anti-consolidation ceased to have news value for the regular newspapers, the league paid for their publication in advertising columns. Projets and resolutions of the league, expressions of resentment and indignation when affairs went wrong, notices of meetings and announcements of matters that appealed exclusively to the interests of the league, took the same course. Advertising bills must have run into large figures. The league's mass meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music cost $750 for rent of building alone. The joint mass meeting of anti-Consolidationists in the two cities, at Cooper Union, added to the expense account.

The league distributed 100,000 tin buttons to be worn in the lapel. They cost $3,000. It was thought that if school children wore them parents would be touched and would rally for the cause. The buttons gave the children something with which to play. They gathered them industriously and filled their pockets with them. The recruits among the parents were reported as a result of this scheme. For the benefit of children also and as a means of reaching parents, flags were distributed in great numbers. They afforded the children much amusement. They were small, and made of cheesecloth. Probably 40,000 covered their cost. It is not pretended that this device drew recruits to the league.

Rent for the league headquarters furnished quite an item of expense. The neighborhood was central, and the rooms spacious. Such a place could not be maintained for lounging. At times it seemed to be a hive of industry. Those who were employed there did not volunteer their services. The estimate of $50,000 as the cost of maintaining the league for the two years of its life can hardly be too great. It may easily be much below the actual outlay.

SHOULD CAUSE GRATIFICATION.

Andrew H. Green's Comment on the Governor's Action.

Andrew H. Green, President of the Greater New-York Commission, said last night:

"Gov. Morton's act ought to cause general gratification among the inhabitants of the communities involved. The majority are undoubtedly fully alive to the resources and possibilities of the greater city.

"Much is yet to be done, however. The next thing is the naming by the Governor of the remaining nine members of the commission to draw up a charter for the new city and to frame bills relating to the city government. I have not the slightest doubt that Gov. Morton will select men of ability, character, and standing to serve on the commission. Of course I do not know how scon that will be done. But their work will immediately begin."

Mayor Strong Not Communicative.

Mayor Strong was not communicative yesterday when he received the news that Gov. Morton had signed the Greater New-York bill.

"Well," he said, "Gov. Morton had the right to act as he saw fit on the bill. I have nothing to say by way of comment."

Greater New-York's Postal Needs.

Postmaster General Wilson, who came here Saturday to address the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni on needed postal reforms, waited over until yesterday to visit the Post Offices in this city and Brooklyn. While he was so engaged, dispatches from Albany announced that Gov. Morton had approved the consolidation bill. The Postmaster General accordingly gave some of his time to discussing with Postmasters Dayton and Sullivan the possible effects of the new law on postal work. The discussion was wholly informal, and had no definite result. Suggestions will be invited from the two Postmasters before the time for the law to become fully operative. It is thought that Mr. Wilson may be prepared to submit definite recommendations on the subject in his annual report at the opening of the next session of Congress.

Insist

On having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Bordeaux given to the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC."

N. Y. TRIBUNE.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

Great Damage Done in This State and New-Jersey.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 11.—Destructive forest fires have been burning in this locality since Friday. The high wind of Sunday and to-day, combined with the extreme dryness, caused the flames to spread with almost incredible velocity and to defy all attempts to control them. The burned territory extends from Gilmans, on the Monticello Railroad, through Hartwood and Huguenot, to Cahoonzie, a distance of about fifteen miles. The inhabitants of those places fought the fire all day Saturday, Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night, with but little effect. Much valuable timber, several thousand cords of wood, and many railroad ties have already been destroyed. The property of the Hartwood Park Association lay in the path of the fire, and was burned over, although its large clubhouse was saved.

Destructive forest fires are also burning along the Delaware Division of the Erie Railroad from this place to Hancock, and a heavy pall of smoke overhanges the road. The drought in this section threatens the utter destruction of the hay crop.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., May 11.—The forests in the State preserve, in the lower part of Hamilton County, are burning fiercely. Several small settlements in the towns of Benson and Day have been destroyed, and the people of Croweville have encamped at Mud Lake to escape the fire. Last night the fire was within two miles of Northville, this county. The burning district is many miles in extent, and, as the woods are dry, it will spread further, unless rain comes soon. The damage already has been very great.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., May 11.—The forest fires continue to burn in this vicinity, notwithstanding the efforts of the farmers to check them. The weather has nearly prostrated the farmers, and it is feared they will not be able to check the flames, unless it rains. Thousands of acres of timber have been destroyed, and the loss will foot up to nearly $100,000.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., May 11.—The forest fire in this vicinity is still ablaze. The flames were caused by a spark from a Long Island Railroad locomotive, and they spread in the direction of West Hampton and Quogue. Many persons were at church yesterday when they first learned of the fires, and, after the services, they started fighting the flames. At one time the flames threatened this village, but the residents had been alarmed, and prevented them from spreading.

Thus far no buildings have been burned, other than one or two small outhouses.

BABYLON, L. I., May 11:—A large fire raged in the woods east of here yesterday. It swept over several miles of woodland and destroyed an immense amount of timber. There was another fire west of here at the same time.

The farmhouse and stable on the True homestead were destroyed, and the country seats of William Andrews, William McClew, the Thompson homestead, and the homes of Edwin Thorne and Annie S. Arnold narrowly escaped destruction. In one or two instances the furniture was removed from the houses. The entire Fire Department was called out, but could not check the flames, which burned clear to the bay. The loss will be about $3,000.

TREASURY STATISTICS OF EXPORTS

Large Business in Breadstuffs, Oils, and Provisions.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs, mineral oils, and provisions from the United States during the month of April and during the ten months ended April 30, 1896, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year. The April statistics are as follows:

	1895.	1896.
Breadstuffs	$9,339,187	$9,270,147
Mineral oils	4,742,900	4,773,263
Provisions	12,235,342	12,540,351

For the ten months' periods the figures are:

	1895.	1896.
Breadstuffs	$89,334,881	$111,958,798
Mineral oils	36,297,208	50,337,013
Provisions	136,063,171	132,571,234

The exports of cotton in April, 1895 and 1896, were as follows: 1895, $16,034,616; 1896, $14,266,564. In eight months ended April 30, 1895, the cotton exports were $182,913,-896, against $174,400,742 for a similar period ended April 30, 1896.

THE FORD'S THEATRE DISASTER.

What It Has Cost and Will Yet Cost the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The report of the joint committee authorized to adjust the damages due those injured in the Ford's Theatre disaster was made to Congress to-day. One year ago $105,000 was appropriated for twenty-one clerks who were either killed outright or died from the effects of the injuries received at the time. This was at the rate of $5,000 each. The report to-day allows $5,000 each in the cases of three who have died since, and appropriates $144,800, in amounts ranging from $50 to $5,000 for those who were injured.

This makes a grand total of $264,000 that has been or will be appropriated as a result of the accident, in which twenty-four persons were killed outright and subsequently from injuries, and 105 were injured or sustained serious nervous shock. A provision in the bill reported requires the beneficiaries to sign a release to all further demands upon the Government.

Congressional Doings.

—The House has passed a bill providing that in the courts of the District of Columbia no physician or surgeon shall be permitted, without the consent of the person afflicted, or of his legal representative, to disclose any confidential information which he shall have acquired in attending a patient in a professional capacity and which was necessary to enable him to act in that capacity, whether such information shall have been obtained from the patient or from his family, or from the person in charge of the patient. This bill does not apply to evidence in criminal cases where the accused is charged with causing death or inflicting injuries upon a human being and the disclosure shall be required in the interests of public justice.

—The Senate Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred the House Bankruptcy bill, has reported the measure to the Senate with an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting the bill heretofore reported to the Senate. The House bill provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, the Senate bill for voluntary bankruptcy only.

—The resolutions of Elections Committee No. 1, declaring John W. Maddox (Dem.) to be entitled to the seat occupied by him as Representative from the Seventh District of Georgia, contested by W. H. Felton, (Fusion,) were presented in the House yesterday, and, being the unanimous report of the committee, were agreed to.

First Meeting in Its New Home.

The New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society has purchased for its permanent home the brownstone building, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, into which it has recently moved. The society's next monthly meeting will be held there Friday evening at 8:30, when Charles S. Welles, M. D., will deliver an address on "Antecedents of the Welles Family. With Details of the Wyoming Massacre."

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS

Largest choice to first comers of SPRING DESIGNS.

LONG CREDIT.

104 West 14th Street.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG'S IMPORTANT PURCHASE.

The Extensive Coal Properties of Bell, Lewis & Yates, in Pennsylvania, Bought for $3,000,000—Control Will Pass About the Middle of This Month—A Rate-Disturbing Element Thus Removed from the Coal Situation.

Adrian Iselin confirms the report from Buffalo that Bell, Lewis & Yates have sold their extensive coal property to the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company. Mr. Iselin explains that the property was really bought for the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, which owns all of the stock of the Coal and Iron Company. The purchase price is $3,000,000, and the money is said to be in hand, and will be paid over within a few days. It is expected that possession will be given about May 15.

The Bell, Lewis & Yates coal lands include 12,000 acres in Jefferson and Clearfield Counties, Penn. Of these, four-fifths are held in fee simple, while the other fifth is controlled by a lease which is practically perpetual. The mines have a capacity of 10,000 tons daily. Besides the mines, there are 100 coke ovens. The four company stores owned by Bell, Lewis & Yates are also included in the sale, and several hundred miners' houses as well. Thirty miles of railroad also pass to the possession of the Rochester and Pittsburg Coal and Iron Company, viz., the Reynoldsville and Falls Creek and a branch called the Falls Creek. These lines connect with the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, the Erie, the Alleghany Valley, and the Ridgway and Clearfield. With the roads go the engines, cars, and all the equipment.

There is a widespread impression among coal producers and operators that this purchase will remove from the situation the most important rate-disturbing element. Bell, Lewis & Yates have been shipping about 1,500,000 tons of coal annually, and have had direct connection with the Erie, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Western New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad. This firm, it is alleged, was able to secure practically whatever rates it wanted by working one line against the other.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY WINS.

Federal Court Decision Against the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Judge Acheson filed an opinion in the United States Circuit Court to-day, deciding in favor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in the proceedings instituted against the road by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The action was an outcome of the suit of Coke Brothers & Co., anthracite coal miners and shippers, of Drifton, Penn., against the railroad for alleged discrimination in freight rates. Simon Stern of New-York represented the Inter-State Commerce Commission and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia was the attorney for the railroad. On Oct. 19, 1888, Coxe Brothers & Co. filed a complaint with the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The proceeding resulted in a finding by the commission that the rates and charges established by the defendant and then in force over its line for the transportation from the Lehigh anthracite coal region, in Pennsylvania, to Perth Amboy, N. J., were unreasonable and unjust. On March 13, 1891, the commission made an order, directing that the charges should be not over a certain rate per ton.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad did not obey the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the case, and the commission applied to the United States Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain the railroad from violating the order, and for a decree compelling its enforcement. The opinion of Judge Acheson was upon this application. After reviewing the circumstances of the litigation, Judge Acheson said: "The railroad company's report for 1887, upon which the commission based its estimate, does not furnish the data by which the actual cost of carrying coal from the Lehigh and Mahanoy mines to Perth Amboy can be ascertained. The commission, therefore, resorted to an estimate of the carrying cost. That estimate, however, as we have seen, rests upon an erroneous principle, and is unreliable. Hence, the order based thereon cannot be sustained, and is not to be judicially enforced."

Then, quoting some decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Inter-State commerce cases, Judge Acheson concluded: "These views of the Supreme Court decisively show that the Inter-State Commerce Commission is not clothed with the power to fix rates which it undertook to exercise in this case. The petition of the Inter-State Commerce Commission must be dismissed."

The Court ordered that a decree to this effect be drawn.

Reports of Earning.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—The following reports for the quarter ended March 31 have been filed with the State Railroad Commissioner:

New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad: Gross earnings from operation, $763,881; operating expenses, $600,120; net earnings, $163,761; other income, $20,000; gross income, $183,761; fixed charges, $213,517; deficit for quarter, $29,756; cash on hand, $46,639; profit and loss, (surplus,) $2,197,-143; deficit for same quarter last year, $9,744. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad: Gross earnings from operation, $5,506,655; operating expenses, $4,448,-863; net earnings, $2,118,091; other income, $124,123; gross income, $2,242,114; fixed charges, $1,498,207; net income, $743,907; cash on hand, $121,025; profit and loss, (surplus,) $4,511,529; the net income for the same quarter last year was $403,629. New-York and Harlem Railroad: Gross earnings from operations, $232,260; operating expenses, $166,061; net earnings, $66,199; fixed charges, $10,100; net income, $56,099; cash on hand, $194,977; profit and loss, (surplus,) $2,876,976; the net income for the same quarter last year was $99,580. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad: Net income from all sources, $810,655, while for the same quarter last year the net income was $372,364.

Acts of the State Board.

ALBANY, May 11.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day gave a hearing on an application of the Catskill, Cairo and Windham Electric Railroad Company for permission to build its line. J. & W. C. Courtney of Brooklyn appeared for the application, and Chase & Jennings of Catskill represented the Catskill Mountain Railroad, in opposition. The opposition was based on the ground that the new road would parallel the Catskill Mountain Road, and that there was not business enough for two roads. The Commissioners, without coming to a decision, adjourned to June 9, at 10 A. M., in the village of Catskill.

The board granted an application for permission to build its line from the Chittenango and White Sulphur Springs Railway Company, another new electric road, to operate in Madison County. William Sutphen appeared as attorney for the new company.

What the Railroads Pay.

ALBANY, May 11.—Besides the taxes annually which the railroad companies operating in this State have to pay into the State Treasury, each one has to pay its proportionate share for the maintenance of the State Railroad Commission. Under the O'Grady bill, which the Governor has signed, the total annual expenses of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, excepting only the rent of office and the cost of printing and binding the annual report of the commission, shall not exceed $50,000. Under this bill an additional officer is allowed the commission, an expert in electrical railroad affairs. Foreign corporations have to pay on only such proportion of its road as lies within this State.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago east bound last week amounted to 64,446 tons, as compared with 63,830 tons the previous week, and 43,931 tons last year. The Lake Shore Road hauled 8,646 tons, the Erie Railroad 8,100 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 7,612 tons, the Pan Handle 6,947 tons, Wabash 6,439 tons, Grand Trunk 6,337 tons, Nickel Plate 6,224 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 5,610 tons, Michigan Central 5,389 tons, and the Big Four 3,144 tons.

General Manager Hain's Successor.

One of the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company said yesterday that the question of a successor to the lamented Franklin K. Hain as Vice President and General Manager had not been considered even informally. There is no need of haste in the selection of a General Manager, for Superintendent S. D. Smith has been in active charge of the road since Col. Hain was forced to seek health in seclusion.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—W. T. Manning, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio, announces the following changes in his department: On and after May 10, the jurisdiction of Mr.

FLUOROSCOPE A SUCCESS

MR. EDISON'S INVENTION SHOWN AT THE ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION.

Visitors Ushered into a Darkened Room, Where They Placed Their Hands Behind the Screen and Saw Their Bones—One Woman Touched the Wires and Received a Slight Shock—A Talk with the Inventor—Other Attractions of the Show.

Thomas A. Edison's fluoroscope was shown last night at the Electrical Exposition to nearly 2,000 persons.

The fluoroscope exhibition was a great success from every point of view. Every one who wished saw the bones of his or her hand, wrist, and forearm. Mr. Edison was satisfied, because he had redeemed his promise to the public. The managers of the exposition were satisfied, because they had secured the first public view of a fluorescent screen, with the inventor himself to show it in operation.

The sight-seers were admitted through one door of the prepared room, and immediately found themselves in almost total darkness, emphasized by black curtains covering the walls. The only light shown was one small, red glass incandescent bulb. They were formed in line as fast as they were admitted, and each one, as he or she arrived opposite the fluorescent screen, placed his or her hand behind the screen where the Röntgen rays could fall upon it.

Mr. Edison sat patiently on the raised platform turning the current on and off every few seconds, while Mr. Stieringer acted as floor manager, and Mr. Osterberg at intervals instructed the visitors how the hands should be placed in order to get the clearest bones.

The darkness of the room had a very subduing effect upon conversation, and the procession, women included, passed the fluorescent screen in almost complete silence.

One woman thrust her hand too far back and touched the wires connected with the Röntgen tube, receiving a portion of an electrical current whose estimated pressure was 240,000 volts, though the quantity of it was only some millionths of an ampere. She uttered a suppressed exclamation, which would have been a scream if she had given full vent to it, but which was fortunately noticed only by her male escort and Mr. Stieringer. The male escort thought it his duty to offer to fight somebody, but was quieted down by a few soothing words from a policeman who stood by Mr. Stieringer's side, and who immediately understood the cause of the trouble. The woman was not hurt, though she might have been frightened, and the only person really frightened was Mr. Edison's assistant, "Fred," who was mounting guard over the precious tube.

The women carried off all the glory that was to be gained at the exhibition. They knew their own bones when they saw them, which was more than some of the men did. Part of this quick perception came from the fact that most of the women wore rings, and the margin between the bones of the fingers and the rings was too obvious to admit of skepticism.

One clever woman placed two small coins in the palm of her hand, covered by her glove, and saw the coins plainly through glove and all.

One man said audibly, after he had passed the fluorescent screen, that it was nothing but a sheet of ground glass. Mr. Stieringer heard him, and brought him back, making him hold up his wrist until he saw a hole through it.

Many of the men, after passing the screen, stopped to gaze at the dim figure of Mr. Edison, who was seated on a platform in the background. They seemed to look upon him as a much greater curiosity than even the marvelous effects of the Röntgen rays. This can hardly be considered strange, when Mr. Edison said last night that he had not been up in a balloon for Forty-third Street for the last seven years, while his visits below that point might be reckoned at three or four to the year.

Before the exhibition of the fluorescent screen began Mr. Edison told some facts to a reporter of The NEW-YORK TIMES about the behavior of the Röntgen tube which are not generally known even to men of science, who have made hundreds of Röntgen photographs by means of the rays:

"Lime glass is a better material than lead glass out of which to make these tubes," said Mr. Edison, "and, other things being equal the thinner the glass is the better the effects. I use a lime glass specially made for the purpose, which is carefully freed from all traces of zinc and other impurities.

"The electrodes are made of aluminium, and each is about the size of a quarter. I found by experiment that when the Röntgen rays converged to a focus from one of the electrodes upon any part of the glass tube they were liable to heat the glass so hot at one particular spot that a hole the size of a pin point was finally made through it, thus destroying the vacuum.

"To prevent this I had a hole drilled in the middle of each electrode in order to disperse the rays and prevent them from focusing upon one point. This made it necessary to fasten each electrode to the platinum wire by means of a clip at one side. Still further to render the rays as little damaging to the glass as possible, I fixed the electrodes at an angle so that the rays should strike the side of the glass tube at an acute angle.

"The Röntgen phenomenon is a form of energy distinct from ordinary electrical or Hertz waves. It is best manifested when the tube is heated. You may turn on the proper current of electricity and get poor Röntgen effects, while a stream of sparks will pass inside the tube from one electrode to the other. If you then heat the tube from the outside, either with a spirit lamp or a blowpipe, the sparking inside will disappear and the strange Röntgen energy will be created in abundant quantity.

"I have had the Röntgen rays so sharp in the laboratory that I could photograph my hand with an exposure of a few seconds. In spite of all that has been said to the contrary, I believe that what happens inside the tube is a bombardment of the molecules of highly rarefied air. These molecules strike the side of the tube and transmit their impact through the glass by alternate compression and expansion, like ordinary sound waves, giving rise to longitudinal waves in the air outside of the tube, just as sound is transmitted through solids, such as wood, into the atmosphere."

Mr. Edison then spoke of the erratic behavior of some tubes prepared for Röntgen experiments, and said he was convinced that electrolysis went on in the substance of the glass itself, and was partly because the spectroscope never failed to reveal the sodium line, indicating the presence of the vapor of sodium or some of its compounds within the tube. The effect of heating the tube from the outside, Mr. Edison thinks, is to drive the molecules of sodium from the sides of the tube and place them in the path of the Röntgen energy.

The exposition had a large attendance of visitors last night outside of those who came to see Mr. Edison's fluorescent screen.

Lieut. Bradley Fiske of the navy has been detailed for duty at the exposition after to-morrow, in order to exhibit the electrical range finder of which he is the inventor. This particular range finder is intended for use on the battleship Iowa, where it will be placed as soon as the exposition is over.

A splendid set of sections of submarine cables will be shown by Clarence Mackay, son of John W. Mackay, at the exposition to-morrow, and will remain there until its close. These were collected by Marshall O. Lefferts and were given by him to H. L. Lufkin, one of the present managers of the exposition, from whom they passed into the possession of Mr. Mackay.

C. B. Parker Pays a Fine of $500.

Cornelius B. Parker, who was indicted for violation of the law against policy playing, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Newburger, in Part III. of the General Sessions Court, to the count charging him with a misdemeanor. On recommendation of Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, and because Parker had made affidavit that he had left the policy business, never to return to it, Judge Newburger imposed a fine of $500 and suspended sentence of one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. He said that if he learned that Parker had returned to the policy business he would send for him and impose the suspended sentence. Parker smiled and paid over the money and left court.

X Rays Aid an Operation.

An interesting operation was performed yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Patrick Lynch of 303 East Thirty-first Street, during a saloon row May 4 last, was shot in the left arm. The bullet could not be located, and on Saturday night last Lynch was taken by Dr. Hibbard to the electrical show, where he had a cathodograph taken of the arm. The bullet was then located, and was extracted yesterday.

TAMSEN ENTERS HIS DENIAL.

The Sheriff Says Charges Against Him Are Founded in Malice.

ALBANY, May 11.—Sheriff Edward J. H. Tamsen of New-York City to-day filed with Gov. Morton his answer to the supplemental charges which were filed against him. In his answer, the Sheriff says:

When answering the charges previously preferred against me, and which have been referred to W. H. Robertson, as Commissioner, I protested that the charges then made were of such frivolous character that they only could have been made under misapprehension or for malice. The proceedings thus far had before Judge Robertson plainly have shown their unsubstantial nature, and the citizens who signed these charges, most of them at least, have apparently become convinced of their want of foundation, for their names do not appear at the foot of those now presented. These supplementary charges are as baseless as the former ones.

There is no foundation in the charge that prisoners have been assaulted, nor that women prisoners have been insulted. The charge that I knowingly, or otherwise, suffered whisky or strong drink to be brought to Ludlow Street Jail is absolutely false. About Jan. 1, I found upon investigation that liquor had been smuggled in, some of the prisoners having let down a cord from a window to the street where some one in conspiracy with them had fastened a bottle, which the prisoners pulled up, drinking the contents. The investigation did not show that any of the keepers had anything to do with bringing in the liquor, unless it was in a single instance; it did show, however, that some of the keepers knew of the irregular practices and should have informed the wardens. As a result of the investigation, three of them were requested to resign.

The charge that I have permitted auctioneers to charge 5 per cent. commission in certain cases is misleading. That amount was received for commissions upon certain sales, but in every instance these commissions were approved by the attorneys for the parties interested. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the attorneys, no greater rate than 2½ per cent. has been passed by me.

The charge respecting advertising fees is likewise one of misapprehension. I positively declare that, in the cases mentioned, there were overcharges for keepers' fees, oversales, or overvaluations.

The charge that Deputy Sheriff Laub wrongfully received money from keepers and employes, I believe to be wholly untrue, and to be occasioned by the malevolence of a discharged keeper.

The charge respecting overcharge in the case of Adolph Sachs is unfounded.

The charge that I permitted the Deputy Sheriffs to charge or exact illegal or extortionate sums for any purpose whatever I deny.

The fourth and last of the additional charges, that I exacted and received from the City and County of New-York pay for the maintenance of certain persons in Ludlow Street Jail, while those persons were maintaining themselves, is proof of the cause which actuates the charges. I never received any sum whatever from the City and County of New-York or from any other source for the maintenance of persons mentioned in the charges, nor of other persons in the Ludlow Street Jail. The Sheriff of New-York County receives no compensation for the support of prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail. The food is supplied directly by the city, is prepared and served by servants employed by the city, and the Sheriff has nothing whatever to do therewith.

In conclusion, I renew my protest against being compelled to formally respond to accusations of this class, made without inquiry as to the law or the facts, abounding in statements which the slightest inquiry could have disproved and which are not enforced by even the sanction of an oath on information and belief. No public officer could have bestowed greater attention, prudence, and diligence in the discharge of his official duties than I have done, and I am assured that my conduct of the office of Sheriff will in every detail bear comparison with that of my predecessors.

I therefore ask that the charges be dismissed.

The Governor has referred the charges to the Attorney General.

HE CLUNG TO THE ZIMMERMANNS.

Mrs. Sophia S. Hoge, However, May Get Her Grandson, Harry.

The ten-year-old boy, Harry Hoge, who has been for seven years living with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Zimmermann at their residence, 720 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, was yesterday produced in court on a habeas corpus order signed by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, in Part II., Special Term.

The writ was obtained by Mrs. Sophia S. Hoge, the boy's grandmother. When the order was first served on Zimmermann, he showed an unwillingness to give it attention, and Lawyer Eschbach made an application to have him punished for contempt. The boy himself is very much attached to the Zimmermanns, and does not want to be taken from them.

Counsel for Mrs. Hoge made a statement to the effect that the boy had been lost sight of over seven years ago, and shortly afterward his father, who was a consumptive, died. The mother, he said, was not living, either. After the father's death, Mrs. Hoge, the grandmother, began a search for Harry, which resulted in finding that he was with the Zimmermanns. They would not part with him, and then proceedings to compel them were taken, Zimmermann demanded $1,000 before he would deliver him up. The boy, taking the side of the Zimmermanns, with whom he has lived so long, it was feared something would be done to take him out of the jurisdiction of the court. Mrs. Hoge, it was stated, was willing to pay what was reasonable to the Zimmermanns.

Justice Truax did not see that he had any discretion but to hand the lad over to his grandmother. There could not be a lien upon his body for any amount that might be due. He asked an order to be drawn up giving Harry to his grandmother, and said that the parties themselves would have to come to a settlement as regards the compensation to be given Zimmermann. The Hoges are wealthy Philadelphians.

Phi Delta Phi Law Clubs Dines.

The Phi Delta Phi Fraternity Law Club held its regular monthly dinner last night at the Hotel Marlborough. Covers were laid for thirty-five. Henry W. Jessup presided. The guests of the evening were Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, Dr. Isaac F. Russell, and Jacob Washburne.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Roger Foster has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Alfrederick S. Hatch, formerly a prominent banker and broker in Wall Street, on the application of Howard Smith, Ellen T. Baker, Harriet F. Brownell, and Mary F. Lawton, who obtained a judgment against him for $468,219 on Dec. 26, 1893. Mr. Hatch said that he borrowed $300,000 for Alfred Smith years ago, and put it in the firm of Fisk & Hatch to make the assets equal to the liabilities. Since the failure of the firm of A. S. Hatch & Co., ten years ago, Mr. Hatch has been in various companies, and is the President of the Hussey Reheater and Steam Plant Improvement Company, which he organized in 1888.

—An attachment for $7,997 has been received by the Sheriff against Samuel B. Rhodes, John Standring, George Yarnell and Jesse Yarnell, who manufacture cotton and woolen goods near Lenni, Delaware County, Penn., under the style of the Brookside Manufacturing Company, in favor of James E. Mitchell for goods sold to the concern in Philadelphia. The Sheriff also received an attachment against the Brookside Manufacturing Company for $2,318 in favor of Sharpless Brothers.

—Two orders were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday appointing Richard P. Lydon receiver of the joint property of Mosher Brothers, artificial stone contractors at 1,402 Broadway, and the individual property of Edwin H. Mosher, on the application of Waldo Brothers and the Pelham Hod Elevator Company. Judgments have been obtained against the partners for about $9,000.

—John G. Tuck has received an attachment for $15,000 against the Signa Iron Company of Philadelphia on a note of the company to the order of E. W. Clark, which fell due on May 1, 1893. Mr. Tuck obtained an attachment some time ago, but as it had been dormant for a long time it was deemed best to get out a new one.

—Executions have been received by the Sheriff against Samuel Rinaldo, hatter, of 1,101 Broadway and 1,458 Third Avenue, for $888 in favor of Eichhold & Muller, and $401 in favor of David Lippmann. It is said that Mr. Rinaldo gave a bill of sale of both stores last week. His liabilities are reported to be $8,000.

—Edward Conery, Jr., dealer in general merchandise and ship chandlery at New-Orleans, has assigned. He was President of the Independent Oil Company, and he had indorsed the paper of the company for about $300,000; total liabilities, $445,819; assets, probably $287,000.

—Executions were received yesterday by the Sheriff for $8,078 against the Manhattan Molding Company, manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, &c., in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Twelfth Avenue, all in favor of James J. Farley on notes.

—Leventritt & Nathan have obtained attachments here against Alexander M. Patton, manufacturer of cotton and woolen goods at Philadelphia, for $1,958 in favor of James E. Mitchell, and for $640 in favor of James S. Woodward.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Thompson & Trott, merchant tailors, at 137 Broadway, for $568 in favor of W. H. Lent & Co. The Sheriff found the place in charge of J. W. Goddard, under a bill of sale.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $2,869 against S. A. Wood & Co., manufacturers of worsted yarns at Philadelphia, under the style of the Glenmore Worsted Mills, in favor of Francis M. Marks.

—Henry W. Collins and Charles O. Havens, of D. P. Collins's Sons, who have a planing and molding mill at 42 to 46 Bethune Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles Zust without preference.

—The schedules of Samuel Stewart, coal dealer at Twenty-eighth Street and East River, show liabilities of $21,502, nominal assets of $14,071, and actual assets of $10,945.

—Alexander M. Patton, cotton factor, Manayunk, Penn., has assigned; liabilities, $20,000; assets a little greater.

—James S. Whitney, car wheel manufacturer, doing business as A. Whitney & Sons, at Philadelphia, has assigned.

—Joseph R. Johnson, clothier, Waterbury, Conn., has assigned.

THE FIRST BIG HANDICAP

THE METROPOLITAN TO BE RUN AT MORRIS PARK THIS AFTERNOON.

Nine Horses Named as Contestants for the Rich Prize—Henry of Navarre to Carry the Top Weight—Counter Tenor and Sir Walter Will Have a Host of Friends and Backers in the Contest—Entries for Other Races.

At 2:30 this afternoon the bugle will blow at Morris Park, and the regular racing season in the Eeast will be begun. The sport at Aqueduct has served as a whet to the appetite of the lovers of sport, and there will probably be a big turn-out in spite of the fact that the card for the opening day is a poor one—inexcusably so, it would seem, when it is known that there are about 500 horses at the track. The exasperating weather with which the trainers have had to contend, as well as the illness of some of the horses, is in part responsible for the small fields. Landers's band will furnish music and make up for any disappointment on this score.

The feature of the day's sport will be the race for the Metropolitan Handicap, at a mile and an eighth, for which nine horses are named as probable starters. The list includes the champion of last year, Henry of Navarre, a popular animal with the public, and one of the most honest and game horses that ever looked through a bridle, and his stable companion, Dorian, one or both of which will certainly carry the colors of Mr. Belmont.

Col. Ruppert, one of the most popular men who have to do with racing and a thorough sportsman of the very best type, will have his colors up on Counter Tenor, and there are very many racegoers who would be very happy if the Colonel's colors were first past the post when the great race is ended.

Sir Walter, a game and honest nag, who has been about as unlucky as any animal on the turf, is a public favorite, and there will be a general plunge on him by those who have watched the horses at their work at the big Westchester track. He is certainly favored in the weights, and the animal that gets home in front of him will be apt to know that he has been to the races. He will have the benefit of Taral's services in the saddle, Hamilton riding Counter Tenor, and Griffin the selected one of the Belmont pair, probably Henry of Navarre.

Doggett will have a leg up on Nanki Pooh, a horse that has done all that has been asked of him, and who is said to be in fine fettle just now. Hornpipe will be the second of the string from the Lakeland stable, where Counter Tenor is also trained. It is not known who will have the mount, but Sheedy may be selected. Rubicon will be a starter, and "Jack" McDonald, just back from Europe, will be at the track to see him try to win.

Belmar and St. Maxim are a couple that are down as doubtful starters. They would hardly be missed from the race if the other horses are in anything like the form of a year ago, as they do not seem to class with the rest. But with the bad weather that has been such a handicap, all speculations as to the outcome of the race are liable to be upset, and even the least promising horse has a chance to win the prize. It may be another case of Diabolo or Castaway, as in the Brooklyn Handicap, when neither was thought to have a chance and yet each got it. Racing is mighty uncertain at best. The backward season will, therefore, leave the race more uncertain than it would otherwise be. At all events those who go to the track this afternoon are sure to see some good sport.

The other stake event to be decided is the Juvenile, for two-year-olds, for which ten starters are named, most of them being absolutely unknown quantities even to their owners. It may, therefore, easily turn out to be the best race of the afternoon.

Another race for two-year-olds has also a good field, which will be some sort of recompense for the small fields of the other races. The entries in full are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Gotham	126	Hanwell	122
Beldemere	127	Hastings	117
The Swain	122		

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling; for three-year-olds and upward.

Lehman	113	Rosedale	102
Cromwell	108	Brisk	96
Copyright	105	Bombazette	94
Buckeye	102		

THIRD RACE.—The Juvenile Stakes for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Bastion	118	Flying Squadron	115
Billy Redding	118	Casseopia	115
Passover	118	Silver Brook	115
Kinnikick	115	Successful	115
Leonore	115	Buddha	110

FOURTH RACE.—The Metropolitan Handicap. One mile and an eighth.

Henry of Navarre	129	Hornpipe	109
Dorian	115	Belmar	109
Counter Tenor	115	Rubicon	107
Nanki Pooh	112	St. Maxim	107
Sir Walter	112		

FIFTH RACE.—One-half mile; for two-year-olds.

Gortan	125	Fireside	110
Leedsville	113	Royal Rose	110
Old Mat	113	Fair Rebel	110
Challenger	113	Takanasse	110
Lady Louise	110	Simonion	110
Suspicion	110	Sansparell	110
Clymena	110		

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.

Shakespeare II	107	Sherlock	100

THE CLOSE AT AQUEDUCT.

Favorites Won All Five Races—Foul Riding by Hamilton on Eclipse.

There was a reversal of the usual order of things for a "getaway day" at the Aqueduct race course yesterday. All the races were won by the first favorites in the speculation. There were a couple of good things unbottled at that, one of which, the filly Loyaletta, the property of Charles Head Smith, the Chicago Board of Trade man, went through. The other, Deponsier, owned by the same gentleman, was beaten a nose by the favorite, Sparkler, after a hard drive through the stretch. Both races were run in 0:50, which is good time for this track, and an evidence that the horses will do better when they strike the straight and fast courses. Mr. Smith was not at the track, but it is known that he backed both of his horses heavily in the Western poolrooms, so that he made a good thing out of the day's sport, in all probability. The shrewd ones at the track also backed the horses. They argued that a man like Smith would not send his horses down to Aqueduct on the eve of the opening of the season at Morris Park unless he had what he thought a good thing in hand.

The day's sport was marred by the first piece of foul riding of the season, the offender being Hamilton, who had the mount on Eclipse in the third race. Eclipse was on the outside of the track when the start was effected with the Clarke starting machine. As soon as they got away Hamilton steered the heavy headed Eclipse over toward the inner rail, so as to get an advantageous position at the first turn. Eclipse probably went further than Hamilton intended he should go. As a result he crowded Kinglet and Clarus over against Kallirhoe, who was on the inner rail. That sent Mr. Kelly's horse up against the rail, unseated the jockey, Healy, who was thrown over Kallirhoe's head, and before the horse could get out of the tangle he was knocked down and turned a complete somersault in the middle of the track. Fortunately neither the horse nor the boy was hurt.

Eclipse, after having done this damage, went on and won the race, without any special effort, by four lengths from Kinglet, who found the route too far for him. It was expected that the winner would be disqualified under the rules, which are emphatic on this point, but the Steward, a young man from Kentucky, named Swigert, was apparently not familiar with the rules, and so placed the horses as they finished. The reason given to one inquirer was that no complaint of the foul riding was made by the owner of the horse, and that it was early in the race. This was rather weird reasoning, as against the rules, for a man selected to represent the governing body of the turf. It is possible that some man might be found in the East who could interpret the rules a bit more satisfactorily than did this Western expert. The rules make it imperative for him to take heed of such flagrant riding as this, and under them Eclipse should have been disqualified and Hamilton severely punished for what looked like a very reckless and inexcusable piece of foul riding. But it is understood that Mr. Swigert "talked severely" to Hamilton. That probably made Hamilton feel "real bad," as he is such a sensitive boy!

Van Brunt was put up for a "killing" in the first race, and there was a lot of money bet on him by those who were told how good he was. Yet Van Brunt cut no figure in the race, which was won very handily by Chugnut, who thus scored his second victory in four starts, being second in the other two. Phoebus ran into the place, and Honolulu lasted long enough to nose Van Brunt out of any part of the money.

Sparkling and Deponsier made a very pretty contest of the second race, though the first-named was practically in the lead from the outset to the finish. The pair made a hot run through the stretch, and Hamilton managed to keep the favorite going long enough to win by about the width of his horse's head. Doggett rode like a demon at the end, but the representative of the Chicago plunger was not quite good enough to catch the better seasoned horse.

After the Eclipse race there was another scramble for the two-year-olds, and this time the Chicagoan got all the money, his representative, Loyaletta, very winning every clever race, after being out of it to the head of the stretch. The race for the place was an exciting one, the Lakeland horse, Brighton, beating Nana H. for the second money by the narrowest of margins.

Septour wound up the racing at this pretty little track by winning the final race, a handicap at six furlongs, for which he was a 8-to-5 favorite. Factotem, who carried a lot of money, did not have his speed with him, and was beaten off, the fight for the place being between The Native and Lady Greenway, in which contest the former was easily successful.

The meeting has been a successful one in every way, and but for the Eclipse incident of yesterday, free from anything to which racegoers could object, as the horses ran up to form, and there was nothing that looked to be out of the line of honest racing.

The Copyright case was settled yesterday by default, Frank Clarke, who had protested against the payment of the purse won by John C. Cahn's horse Hastings, appearer and substantiate his claim that the horse is owned by an "outlaw," and trained by a man who has no license. So Mr. Carr got his money. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:43¾.

1—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., 3 years, by Miracle-Annie L., 2 to 1 and 3 to 5. (Powers)
2—Phoebus, P. Welsh's br. g., 4, 103 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Keefe)
3—Honolulu, R. Plate & Co.'s ch. g., 3, 92, 10 to 1.....(Nostrand)

Won by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

Bessie Browning, 92, 18 to 5; Van Brunt, 106, 5 to 2; Whippany, 100, 12 to 1, also ran, the latter being practically left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—One-half mile. For two-year-olds. Time—0:50.

1—Sparkler, H. K. Vingut's br. f., by Patton-Little Diamond, 107 pounds, 13 to 5 and even.....(Hamilton)
2—Depensier, C. H. Smith's b. c., 110, 4 to 5 and even.....(Doggett)
3—Lawrence P., B. Pfefferling & Co.'s br. c., 110, 5 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

Miss O'B., 107, 7 to 1; Second Chance, 114, 7 to 2; Calibee, 110, 12 to 1, also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds that did not win more than $1,000 in 1895. Time—1:46.

1—Eclipse, G. Horn's b. h., eight years, by Kyrle Daly-Billow, 107 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Hamilton)
2—Kinglet, R. LeClair's b. h., 6, 117, 13 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Congdon)
3—Royal R., R. McBride's b. c., 3, 99, 10 to 1, and 3 to 1.....(Sheedy)

Won by four lengths; one between second and third.

Clarus, 103, 7 to 1, also ran. Kallirhoe, 101, 6 to 5, fell at the first turn, and did not finish.

FOURTH RACE.—One-half mile, for maiden two-year-olds. Time—0:50.

1—Loyaletta, C. H. Smith's ch. f., by Loyalist-Cantolet, 108½ pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Brighton, A. Lakeland's ch. g., 107, 3 to 1 and even.....(Hamilton)
3—Nana H., W. Hayward's br. f., 107, 4 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Sheedy)

Won by two lenghts; a head between second and third.

American Girl, 107, 10 to 1; Friendship, 107, 10 to 1; Vincentia, 107, 30 to 1; Sir Maltke, 110, 20 to 1; Sir Tenny, 107, 30 to 1; Contractor, 110, 8 to 1; Stanislaus, 107, 30 to 1, also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward. Time—1:15.

1—Septour, R. Borie's br. c., 3 years, by Oxlip-Stefanetta, 110 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Doggett)
2—The Native, William Steers's ch. c., 3, 112, 4 to 1 and even.....(Hamilton)
3—Lady Greenway, R. Bradley's ch. f., 3, 90, 10 to 1.....(Powers)

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

W. B., 122, 4 to 1; Factotum, 112, 3 to 1, and Will Elliott, 105, 10 to 1, also ran.

THE DWYER-GIDEON CASE.

Justice Pryor Says that Mr. Dwyer May Defend the Suit in Court.

Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision opening the default judgment for $15,000 obtained by David Gideon against Philip J. Dwyer, for an alleged slander. Under the decision Mr. Dwyer will have a chance to defend the suit.

The litigation arose out of trouble between Gideon and Dwyer at Sheepshead Bay on the occasion of the dead-heat race between Dwyer's Banquet and Ramapo, owned by Gideon.

The plaintiff claims that Dwyer accused him of being "no sportsman," and said he had been ordered off the Nashville race track. Gideon sued for damages and Dwyer made no defense. Dwyer then made an application to have the case reopened, alleging that he had been badly advised by his counsel, who, he said, had advised him that the language used was not actionable.

Justice Pryor says that the proposed answer of Dwyer consists of a denial of the defamatory words imputed by him, and is supported by his oath and that of two witnesses. "The defendant," says Justice Pryor, "is deprived of the opportunity to make a defense to the action on its merits by the improvidence and bad management of his attorney. While in other States the attorney's misconduct binds the client beyond relief, such is not the law in New-York."

Dwyer must pay all costs, and the former judgment of $15,000 stands against him on the new trial.

Metropolitan Turf Association.

Layers of odds have so far completed the organization of their proposed club as to decide to call it the Metropolitan Turf Association. Orlando A. Jones has been selected as Treasurer, and Tim Sullivan, a well-known and popular man among the old bookmakers, as Secretary. A Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of David Gideon, George Wheelock, Edward Burke, Orlando Jones, and Henry Stedeker, has been selected, and these gentlemen have now under consideration a number of locations between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, one of which will be chosen for a clubhouse. The financial responsibility of the sixty-six members of the association has been assured, and they will voluntarily see to it that no violation of the racing laws is permitted in the special inclosure at the tracks. They will see that there is no exposure of odds nor any passage of tokens between the speculator and the layer of odds. Altogether, the organization seems to be the right sort of thing at this time, when the elevation of the sport and prevention of any abuse of betting is being attempted. The association is understood to have the approval of the members of the Jockey Club individually, though of course this governing body can take no official cognizance of it.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DO NOT GROW OLD.

What Charles Dickens Said and a Valuable Hint to All Who Wish to Retain Youth.

Charles Dickens never wrote a truer thing than the following description of old age:

"Can anything be more pitiable than the sight of elderly men and women who realize that the strength of earlier years is departing? Down the plain of life, whose end is darkness they look, and wonder if their weary steps will carry them painlessly to the end."

But what can elderly people do to avoid these dangerous symptoms of weakness? How can they prevent the trembling of the nerves, the lessening of vitality, the decreased vigor, their frequent chilly sensations? Plainly, they must have assistance. Ordinary food and drink will not help them. Drugs should be avoided. The best advice on the subject is given by Dr. Gardner, an eminent physician, who says:

"Elderly persons who suffer from cold feet and find artificial heat, applied externally, fails to afford relief, may, with great advantage, take whiskey and hot water on going to bed. If headache or foul tongue should follow, it may be regarded as a sure sign that the spirit is impure, and probably contains fusel oil. A very slight trace of this noxious ingredient will, in some constitutions, produce headache—as accurate a test of impurity as chemistry can employ."

There is only one absolutely pure whiskey, free from fusel oil, and that is the well-known and universally popular Duffy's pure malt whiskey. It has all the properties that contribute to health and vigor, and none that can injure. It cannot harm the stomach of even a child. It may be procured from any reliable grocer or druggist, but care should be exercised that no inferior imitation is substituted. There is nothing else that can possibly take its place.

Exclude All Flies and Mosquitos.

The largest stock in the world at S. ROEBUCK'S, No. 172 Fulton St., New-York, and 14th St. and Hamilton Av., Brooklyn. Custom screens made to order in any wood.

PITTSBURG, May 11.—Pittsburg hit the ball to-day at the right time, while New-York made their errors at the same time, and, in consequence, the home team won. It was an uninteresting game, despite the closeness of the score. Clarke pitched what might be called "lazy" ball. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Smith, lf.	0	3	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	5	3	0
Stenzel, cf.	0	1	0	4	0
Lyons, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0
B'bauer, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	1	4	3
Dougler, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Killen, p.	1	1	2	0	1
Total	4	12	27	15	4

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Fuller, ss.	0	0	6	0	0
V'Halt'n, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
G. Davis, 3b.	1	2	3	7	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1
Stafford, lf.	0	1	0	0	1
H. Davis, 1b.	0	0	8	1	1
Clarke, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Wilson, c.	0	0	2	1	0
Total	2	6	24	12	4

Pittsburg.....2 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—4
New-York.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 1; New-York, 4. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 9; New-York, 7. First base on balls—Off Killen, 2; off Clarke, 1. Two-base hits—Donovan, Lyons. Stolen bases—Donovan, Smith. Double plays—Bierbauer, Ely, and Beckley. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT LOUISVILLE.

The Louisville-Brooklyn game scheduled for to-day was postponed until Wednesday.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 6—10

Base hits—Cleveland, 13; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Carsey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—10
Washington.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Washington, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Washington, 3. Batteries—Foreman and Peitz; McJames and McAuley. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago.....1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—4
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Boston, 4. Errors—Chicago, 2; Boston, 5. Batteries—Friend and Kittridge; Nichols and Ryan. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and Weldman.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2
Baltimore.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Baltimore, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Breitenstein and McFarland; McMahon and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Metropolitans, 6; Hartford, 3.

The Metropolitan and Hartford clubs played at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The "Mets" won easily. Following is the score:

Metropolitan.....1 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 0—6
Hartford.....0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Base hits—Metropolitan, 11; Hartford, 10. Errors—Metropolitan, 4; Hartford, 4. Batteries—Bowen and Seymour; Osborn and Bothemus. Umpires—Messrs. Jones and Hoggins.

Paterson, 10; New-Haven, 6.

NEW-HAVEN, May 11.—The Patersons won from the New-Havens here this noon by the score of 10 to 6. Cogan had the New-Havens at his mercy when men were on bases, while the Patersons batted hard with the bags full. The score:

New-Haven.....0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 2—6
Paterson.....0 0 3 4 1 1 0 1 .—10

Hits—New-Haven, 5; Paterson, 13. Errors—New-Haven, 9; Paterson, 10. Batteries—Frye and Hodge; Cogan and Elton.

Harvard, 8; Amherst, 3.

BOSTON, May 11.—Harvard defeated Amherst with ease this afternoon on Soldiers' Field, by a score of 8 to 3. Hitting Johnson at the right time gave Harvard the game. Both teams played loosely at times. Rand was weak at left field, with his broken hand in a bandage. Score:

Harvard.....1 2 0 1 0 4 0 0 x—8
Amherst.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Base hits—Harvard, 8; Amherst, 6. Errors—Harvard, 5; Amherst, 4. Batteries—Paine and Pote; Johnson and Sullivan.

Virginia, 6; Corn

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—King Arthur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Trilby—8:15.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—New Boston—8:20.
FARMERS' CLUB—American Institute—Discussion of Spring Gardening—Exhibition—1:00 to 7:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:20.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Il Trovatore—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Marguerite—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitans vs. Hartford—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	70	73	75
6 A. M.	68	70	73
9 A. M.	73	77	80
12 M.	76	87	87
4 P. M.	71	87	87
6 P. M.	72	75	83
9 P. M.	72	76	70
12 P. M.	66	61	62

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....77.13

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....80.00

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....70.00

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....58.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Cloudy and Cooler; may be showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

GREELEY REDIVIVUS.

It was the profound theory of the late HORACE GREELEY some twenty-five years ago, in regard to the then knotty question of specie payments, that "the way to resume is to resume." Like the sayings of that other profound philosopher, Jack Bunsby, whom Mr. GREELEY in some respects resembled, it may be said that the "bearings of this observation lays in the application on it." The trouble with Mr. GREELEY'S dictum was that he was wholly unable to point out how any earthly application of it could be made. Specie payments meant then, as they must always mean, the payment of specie, and no method has yet been discovered by which such payments can be made without the specie.

The mantle of HORACE GREELEY has plainly not been allowed to go out of The Tribune office. On which one of the gifted writers of the staff it has descended we are unable to say, but it is plain that the author of the article in yesterday's paper, "The Straight Road," either wears it as a regular habiliment or borrowed it for the occasion. Here is his solution of the problem of how to deal with the silver agitation: "Give the millions prosperity and plenty of work and the agitation about money dies of starvation. * * * All know how it was for many years under an undiluted Republican policy; how many hundred millions came hither for investment, and the stock of gold in the country mounted many millions a year without borrowing a dollar, and nobody cared what kind of money he had, because it was all money of the United States and as good as the best in the world." We shall not undertake to deny that if the "millions" had everything they wanted they would want nothing more, but again comes the bothersome question of the application of this observation. How are the "millions" to get their prosperity, good wages, and plenty of work? Apparently The Tribune oracle believes that they can get it by the election of Major MCKINLEY and a Republican Congress.

Unfortunately for this theory, everybody who knows anything of the subject knows that "under the undiluted Republican policy" the stock of gold "that had mounted many millions a year without borrowing a dollar" slipped silently and steadily away through the legislation for which Mr. MCKINLEY claims the credit and for which he is largely responsible. When the people revolted against the McKinleyism of the Republican Congress of 1890 and placed a Democratic Administration in power, the Treasury was well stripped, not only of its gold, but of other available money, and the drain of foreign capital already begun was only partly checked by the assurance of Secretary of the Treasury FOSTER that he would borrow the moment it became necessary to maintain the reserve. It was also under the legislation for which Mr. MCKINLEY was largely responsible—the so-called Sherman act of 1890—that the currency was enormously inflated, the credit of the Government was shaken, and the panic of 1893 brought on.

The theory that protection and not currency can be made the leading issue in the pending campaign, and that in this way all doubts in regard to the financial stability of the country will be set at rest, is too absurd seriously to be discussed. It is nothing more or less in plain English than a political dodge. Were it to succeed, the Republican Party would go to the polls in November next facing the gravest danger it has been called upon to face in many years—danger not only of defeat, but still more in case of success, danger of the most serious depression that this country has yet had to suffer. If the issue of the currency can be put aside by the agreement of both the great parties firmly to maintain the gold standard, we shall be quite ready to fight out the tariff issue before the people. But if the currency issue cannot thus be put aside, it cannot be put aside at all. It will dominate all others, because it will be of greater and more lasting importance than all others. The only way to stop "the agitation about money" is to destroy all doubt that we have the best money, and that at present can be had only by the strict and constant maintenance of the gold standard.

GREATER NEW-YORK.

In giving his approval to the Greater New-York bill Gov. MORTON seemed to feel himself called upon to make an explanation, presumably on account of some peculiar objections that have been made and the fact that the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn had failed to accept it in behalf of those cities. No explanation ought to have been necessary, considering that the bill was substantially what the Governor had recommended, and merely provided for the preparation of legislation to give effect to the will of the people concerned, as expressed at a regular election in pursuance of law.

The Governor is right in saying that "practically the only effective provision in the bill is found in the third section, which provides for the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit to the Legislature bills for the government of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as by this act enlarged." It is the only provision that is decisive and final in its character, but Gov. MORTON seemed to be laboring under some confusion of mind regarding the effect of the other provisions, and the possible effect of such legislation as may be enacted hereafter. He says, for instance, that the declaration that consolidation shall take effect at the beginning of 1898 cannot have the full force that its terms would indicate, because there is no provision for governing the consolidated territory, and it is expressly declared that there shall be no disturbance of existing conditions until the Legislature has made further provision for governing the new city.

This is almost as queer as the reasoning of some of those who opposed the bill. There is nothing in the way of effecting the consolidation of territory at any time, as the whole question of its government is within the authority of the Legislature, to be kept as it is indefinitely, modified gradually, or transformed by a single act, and what the bill says is that the local administration and government shall remain as it is "until and except so far as hereafter changed by authority of law." The territorial consolidation will make no difference with that, and the old commission proposed to have it take place at once, and to have the changes in administration and government made gradually by successive acts of legislation.

The Governor's mind does not seem to be clear on the county question, for he says that "the autonomy of the counties must be preserved until changed by Constitutional amendment." But the only thing that is fixed by the Constitution with reference to the "autonomy" of counties is that there shall be "a Board of Supervisors" in the "several counties, except in cities whose boundaries are the same as those of the county." The Legislature cannot change the legislative and judicial districts until after the next State census, but it can change county boundaries in any way it chooses, and it can make one county of Greater New-York, and get rid of the necessity for Supervisors, if it thinks best. But it will not much matter, for such boards must be composed of such members and exercise such powers as are provided by law. The disposition of the county question is, in fact, one of the things for the commission to consider, and it will be wholly within the jurisdiction of the Legislature to decide.

But the really significant part of the Governor's memorandum is that in which he shows his appreciation of the difficulty and importance of the task of the commission and declares his "conviction that it will be able to devise a scheme of municipal government alike creditable to its members, competent for the great purposes desired, and promotive of the highest interests of the State." That depends entirely upon the capacity and character of the men to be appointed to the commission, and the choice is now wholly with the Governor, for he has not even the advice and consent of the Senate to ask.

COL. HAIN.

Whether or not the late Superintendent of the Manhattan Railway was driven by temporary aberration of mind to take his own life, there can be no question that his death was really due to his disease. Nor can there be any question that his disease itself was the consequence of the seriousness with which he took his responsibilities as the manager of the elevated railroad system, so that it may really be said of his death that it was a martyrdom to duty.

His sense of responsibility, both to his employers and to the public, was acute. About his sense of responsibility to his employers there will be no dispute, but those who know the extreme reticence about accidents in the conduct of the road that has always been maintained at headquarters may be disinclined to believe in his sense of responsibility to the public. The policy of reticence, whether it was his personal policy or not, was doubtless a mistake, though it doubtless saved trouble. But Col. HAIN'S sense of a public responsibility was shown in his intense solicitude to prevent accidents. Some few years ago, before the pressure upon the elevated roads had been lightened by improved facilities for surface transit, he confided to a friend that on foggy nights, when he thought of the trains "chasing each other up and down the island," he could not sleep. Indeed, he was often to be found after midnight upon the road assuring himself that everything was in working order.

The success of his dispositions is to be found in the wonderful immunity of the roads from extensively fatal accidents. The record in this respect has been very remarkable considering the conditions of the traffic. It is necessary to make a distinction between the management of the system as a business enterprise and the management of it as a practical problem in transportation. On the financial side it is a record of unscrupulous greed, chicanery, and want of respect for the rights of others which has made the corporation to be regarded, with justice, as a public enemy. Upon the practical side, as a problem in railroading, it has been admirably handled, and its General Superintendent, who was a stranger to the stock jobbing and the litigation of its owners, is entitled to the chief credit for its success in this respect.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is very doubtfully reported that Gen. WEYLER threatens to resign his command in Cuba if the privilege is not conceded to him of hanging or shooting out of hand such American citizens as may be found guilty of capital offenses by a Spanish court-martial in Havana. It is less doubtfully reported that he is extremely disgusted with what he calls "the irritating meddling of America in Cuban affairs." If he has expressed this disgust he has done no more than the whole Spanish press appears to be doing. No doubt it would be more convenient for Spain if the United States should assume the burden of doing detective work for Spain in regard to the fitting out of expeditions with munitions of war for the use of the insurgents. It is quite certain both that the United States will not assume that work, and that American shipowners and dealers in arms and ammunition will continue to hire or sell their wares to whoever may wish to buy and shows an ability to pay. It is even probable that they will hire ships and sell arms and munitions much more willingly to the Cuban insurgents than to the Spanish invaders of Cuba.

In all this, though there is doubtless matter for "irritation" to Spaniards, there is no cause for complaint by the Spanish Government, nor has that Government made any complaint. We have neither violated any treaties nor any unwritten articles of international law. On the contrary, our claims against Spain have been justified by both. We have, it appears, protested against the execution of American citizens condemned by a court-martial in Cuba upon the ground that such execution would be a violation of our treaty with Spain. We shall also undoubtedly hold Spain responsible for the destruction by the Cuban insurgents of the property in Cuba of American citizens. If we had recognized the insurgents as belligerents we could not do this. But we have acquiesced in the Spanish contention that the Cuban insurgents are not belligerents, but mere rioters. In that case the Government which fails to keep order is responsible for the results of disorder, as we have ourselves recognized recently by paying an indemnity to Italy for the disorderly killing of Italian subjects by a mob in New-Orleans.

Obviously, Spain cannot at will shift her position about the status of the insurgents. She cannot hold that the insurrection is a mere riot when it is a question of killing prisoners in cold blood, and that it is a war when it is a question of the responsibility of the Government of the island to foreign countries for the destruction of the property of the citizens of those countries. It is all very well for Gen. WEYLER to express the intention of shooting American citizens engaged in carrying contraband of war to Cuba, if indeed he has expressed such an intention; and for a Spanish newspaper in Havana to say of the prisoners, "If they are Americans, let them be shot all the more quickly." The Spanish Government has more discretion and more sense of responsibility. It is aware that to put American citizens to death in violation of a treaty would be a cause of war, and that the independence of Cuba would practically be established by a declaration of war. If it desires to hold the United States to the obligations of neutrals in a war, it must first admit the existence of a war by acknowledging the belligerency of the insurgents, whom it would then be obliged to treat as hostile soldiers, and not as "bandits." Gen. WEYLER may prefer to fight the United States and the insurgents to fighting the insurgents alone; but it is quite certain that this preference is not shared by his Government.

A BACKWARD STEP.

The Platt Legislature in the last days of its recent session checked for one year the progress of a sanitary movement of the highest importance to the people of this State—the purification of the milk supply by the eradication in the dairy herds of the disease commonly called consumption. For five years the health authorities have been engaged in this work, and during this period the importance of it has been more clearly shown, from year to year, by the discoveries of sanitary authorities here and elsewhere and by what has been accomplished in neighboring States. In successive reports the State Board of Health and the Tuberculosis Commission have sought to impress upon legislators the expediency of making adequate provision for the support of this movement, and municipal health boards have tried to procure that thorough inspection which is required for the protection of consumers in cities.

The State Board asked for only $15,000 this year, but the Platt Legislature—in the face of the impressive statement, addressed to the public and to local health officers by the board and by the Health Department of this city, which we published on the 20th ult.—refused to appropriate even this sum, and therefore it is announced that the inspections of suspected herds, even in response to applications from the owners, must be discontinued.

While a boss-ridden Legislature has thus obstructed this important sanitary undertaking in the greatest of American States, similar work has not been discontinued in many other States, in some of which it was only recently begun. All the New-England States are now striving to purify their dairy herds by inspection, and to exclude tuberculous animals by rigid quarantine. The best work of this kind has been done in Massachusetts, but even in Connecticut, where the authorities were inactive until about a year ago, our exchanges show that herds in all parts of the State are being examined by competent persons, who are killing the diseased cows.

Inspections recently made with the aid of the tuberculin test in Western Pennsylvania have excited much interest in the work, and the City of Allegheny has undertaken to protect its people by requiring the inspection of all herds in the district from which its milk supply comes. Inspections and condemnations in New-Jersey are frequently reported. A beginning has been made in Wisconsin and in Illinois. Public officers have ascertained that about 50 per cent. of the cows in the Elgin district of the latter State are tuberculous. Minneapolis has compelled the dairymen in its milk district to purify their herds by the tuberculin test. Alameda, in California, has taken similar measures for the protection of its people, and the San Francisco health authorities, alarmed by the condemnation of thirty-one cows out of a herd of thirty-four attached to a public institution, are about to undertake or require the inspection of all herds kept in the suburban district. While signs of progress are seen elsewhere, in the great Empire State a backward step has been taken. We are not aware that the Platt Legislature condescended even to grant a hearing with respect to the appropriation, nor do we know that the responsible members have seen fit to give any reasons for their action.

If it shall appear that the cities cannot look to the State for any assistance in promoting this sanitary work, how long should they refrain from exercising their own powers to prevent the sale of tuberculous milk to their people? Ought the Board of Health in this city to wait twelve months more in the hope of procuring an adequate appropriation from the next Legislature? We do not think so. This refusal to grant even $15,000 should induce our Board of Health to perfect and apply its plans for protecting consumers by municipal regulations.

CHICAGO REJECTS THE MAHATMA.

The occult influence of the Theosophical Society's new Mahatma does not appear to have been exerted effectively in Chicago, where there is a large and powerful branch of the organization. We suspect that his attempt to thwart the late Mr. JUDGE'S purely American purposes by depriving Chicago of the annual meeting and making a London lawyer Mr. JUDGE'S successor in the office of President has excited some hostility in the windy city.

The Chicago society or branch held a meeting last Friday night, and the Secretary made some remarks which we find reported as follows in The Chicago Tribune:

"It was the desire and hope of our one great teacher, Mme. BLAVATSKY, in whose memory this meeting is held, and who never claimed to be a Mahatma, that this society should pass into the next century intact and undivided. But with her prophetic vision she foresaw the disaster which has come. In 1895 some of the members gave way to personal ambition and headed the seceding faction, whose love of notoriety has brought what I feel to be a disgrace upon the name of Theosophy.

"They have given themselves up to all sorts of psychic phenomena, which only bring ridicule from those outside our society and strong disapproval from rational-minded Theosophists.

"The evidence in regard to their Mahatma only points to the fact that he must be a trance medium. He was the pupil of the late WILLIAM Q. JUDGE, and, it is claimed, possesses his occult power. Now, W. Q. JUDGE himself was no Mahatma, and therefore his pupil cannot be one.

"The so-called Mahatma is a fraud, and the marriage [recently celebrated in this city with Theosophic rites] a sensationalism to be aired by the newspapers and bring uncalled-for ridicule upon our belief. The partisans of that faction tacitly admit this fraud, and further show the weakness of their position by keeping the identity of the personage who performed the marriage unknown, because they declare that if he were known he could not withstand the thought currents directed toward him.

"Verily this is a Mahatma of immeasurably lower type than those described as perfected souls who, having passed through all human experience and having gained mastery over the forces of nature, are beyond the influence which controls our physical and mental planes."

This is a revolt of serious proportions, and the parent society in this city cannot afford to overlook it. We presume that the Chicago branch will be subjected to discipline, but if it has thus far resisted successfully the tremendous occult influence of the new Mahatma and does not hesitate now to call him "a fraud," is it probable that it will submit and confess its grievous fault?

We expected that the Chicago Theosophists would resent the new supremacy of New-York in the councils of the organization, and we understand that the society in that city has had in training for some months a very promising Mahatma of its own, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, favorably known as a "plunger" in that exciting marketplace, who has become so hardened by his experience in the "wheat pit" that he is able to withstand thought-waves innumerable and of the greatest intensity.

The death of HENRY C. BUNNER deprives journalism in this country of one of the brightest and soundest minds ever enlisted in its service. As a writer, outside of the paper on which his regular work was done, he showed very unusual gifts of fancy, of sympathy, of insight, with careful and fine culture. To Puck he gave a force peculiarly his own. His views of the political and social life on which his weekly "comment" was made were clear and acute, manly and generous. His satire was often biting, but not cruel, for it was steadily animated by the love of the best which aroused his unfailing scorn of what was bad. His style was of a kind quite new to American journalism, in its combination of directness and irony, of warmth and essential refinement. It was a fine example of the application of the advice given to ERNEST RENAN by one of his masters: "Utter the dictates of the highest reason in the language of the people." In his work the sane, healthy, honest personality of the man was constantly evident.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Abram Brinckerhoff Ludlam.

Abram Brinckerhoff Ludlam, an old New-Yorker, at one time an Indian Agent in Arizona, died last evening at his home, 235 East Twelfth Street, of congestion of the brain.

Mr. Ludlam was a son of John and Ann Brinckerhoff Ludlam, and was born in the Seventh Ward in 1815. He entered the grocery business when a young man, and for many years conducted an establishment in Fulton Street. After retiring from business in 1881, he was appointed Government Agent in Arizona for the Pima and Maricopa Indians. He served two years. Upon returning to this city, he was connected with the grocery house of Vogel & Scott, with which he remained until six weeks ago, when he was seized with the illness that resulted in his death.

Mr. Ludlam married Emily Watkins Farren, a niece of the late Chancellor Isaac Ferris of the University of the City of New-York. Mrs. Ludlam survives him. He also leaves a son, William Leslie Ludlam, and two daughters, Mrs. Edmund Rogers Colwell and Miss Charlotte L. Ludlam.

Mr. Ludlam was a member of the Old Market Street Church during the pastorate of the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D. He afterward joined the South Dutch Church, and remained in active membership until his death. The funeral will be held in the church either to-morrow or Thursday, and the burial will be in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown.

William Simpson Sloan.

William Simpson Sloan, Second Vice President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, died at his home in South Wilton, Conn., yesterday morning after a protracted illness, caused by nervous prostration. Mr. Sloan was a son of Samuel Sloan, the veteran President of the Lackawanna Company. He was born in Brooklyn on Dec. 2, 1859, and was educated at Columbia College. Soon after he was graduated he entered the Lackawanna Railway service. In the Spring of 1884 he was appointed Assistant General Freight Agent; in November, 1890, he became Third Vice President and General Freight Agent, and in February, 1895, he was elected Second Vice President.

Young Mr. Sloan possessed sterling qualities, both in a social and a business way. He was a capable railroad man, and was a valuable aid to his father. For some time prior to his sickness he represented the Lackawanna Road at the Trunk Line Association meetings. He was one of the three members of the Universal Classification Committee, and he was Vice President of the Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad.

Mr. Sloan was actively interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he was a Director. He was Secretary of the Columbia College Alumni Association and was a member of two or three clubs. He leaves a wife and children.

Vincent Meigs Wilcox.

Col. Vincent Meigs Wilcox, President of the E. & H. T. Anthony Company, died at his home, 1,050 Lexington Avenue, Saturday evening. His death was caused by paralysis of the heart. Col. Wilcox was born in Madison, Conn., in 1828. He was graduated from a local academy, taught school, and in 1860 went to Scranton, Penn., where he entered business. He organized a company in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the beginning of the civil war, and distinguished himself for bravery in the field. After the close of the rebellion he became connected with E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., and in 1870 was admitted to membership in the firm. When the company was made a corporation, Col. Wilcox became Secretary, then Vice President, and subsequently President. He was an Elder in the Phillips Presbyterian Church, and an executive member of the Presbyterian Union. He was a companion of the Loyal Legion, and a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of this city.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. Lydia Folsom Hood, a kinswoman of Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, died Sunday at Chelsea, Mass., aged ninety-nine years two months and twenty-two days. She was born in Tunbridge, and was the third of twelve children of Jacob and Mary Fifield Folsom, early settlers. She was married in 1829 to Nathaniel Hood of Salem, Mass., and went to the farm upon which she lived up to the time of her death. She was the mother of two girls, both of whom are dead. She leaves three grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. "Deacon" Folsom was the oldest and Asa, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Cleveland, was the youngest of a family of six children.

—Peter Neu, father of Justice Jacob Neu of Brooklyn, died at his home, 253 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, Sunday, of kidney disease. He was born in Germany sixty-nine years ago, came to this country in 1849, and was engaged in the shoe business. He retired in 1890. He leaves three children—two sons and a daughter.

—Matthew F. Merritt died Sunday at Stamford, Conn., aged eighty-one years. He was prominent in politics before the war, and in 1859 was a member of the Connecticut Senate. He was one of the Government Superintendents in constructing monitors during the war.

—Judge Telesphora Fournier, the Canadian jurist, is dead at Toronto. He was Minister of Justice in the Mackenzie Government, and introduced the bill establishing the Supreme Court of Canada. He was born in Quebec in 1823.

—Joseph H. Abbott, Vice President of the Abbott-Downing Company, coach and carriage building corporation, of Concord, N. H., died Sunday, aged sixty years.

PERSONALS.

—William Black, the novelist, was once a leader writer for The London News. When asked the other day what he thought of journalism as a literary training, he answered: "I don't know that it was of any particular value in my case, but journalism is most useful in the making of a novelist in that it gives him experience of a large sphere of life; but to get the fullest amount of such experience a man ought to be a reporter. There is now quite a remarkable group of novelists who have been journalists. But journalism itself has undergone a remarkable change since I worked at it. In the last twenty years the newspaper has become a magazine compared with what it was. The daily newspaper is now ready to take anything, on any subject—literature, science, art—from anybody, providing only it is interesting."

—It is expected that during the coronation festivities a reconciliation will be brought about between the Czar and the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, who got into disgrace by marrying "beneath him" and without leave. It is said that the Duke's wife, the Countess Torby, will use her influence to prevent the quarrel being patched up, as she prefers the life which she is now able to lead to the starched existence of the Russian Court. Moreover, as she is by no means of low birth herself, she resents the "God Almighty to a black beetle" attitude which members of the Romanoff family have assumed toward her.

—Extreme parsimony in small matters was allied with Baron Hirsch's munificence. On the occasion of a great fire at Tokay, in Hungary, he sent his secretary to Vienna with 50,000 florins (more than $20,000) toward the fund for relieving the distress caused by the fire; but he begged the secretary not to take a fiacre at the railway station, but from a stand near by, thus saving 8 cents. The Baron could not bear being overcharged for anything. He was so indignant at having to pay two florins for a pair of candles at a hotel that he actually took candles with him.

—The Edinburgh Border Counties Association has purchased the cottage at Denholm, near Hawick, in which John Leyden, the poet and Oriental scholar, was born. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered to pay half of the purchase price of the cottage and half the cost of transforming it into a public library.

—Extraordinary efforts were made on behalf of Dr. Playfair to keep the terms of his settlement with Mrs. Kitson out of the papers. It is generally rumored in London, however, that Dr. Playfair agreed to pay £8,000 and costs. The verdict was for £12,000.

—It is rumored in English official circles that Prince Alexander of Teck is anxious to join the Soudan expedition. It is unlikely, however, in view of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, that he will be able to obtain the Queen's consent.

Death of the Socialist Volders.

BRUSSELS, May 11.—The Socialist leader Volders died in this city to-day.

BIG RAILWAY FEDERATION.

Six Powerful Orders to Unite—The Debs Organization Excluded.

An important meeting of railway employes was held at the headquarters of the Order of Railway Conductors, in St. Louis, last Sunday. It represented officially six National orders and brotherhoods, and the membership of each includes men employed on lines in Canada and Mexico. F. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, attended, as also did Patrick H. Morrissey, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Grand Master Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was to have attended, but was unable to do so. He was officially represented, however, as were the chief officers of the Switchmen's Union of North America and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. There were some 600 men present in all, including district and lodge representatives.

The chief result of the convention was the adoption of a resolution to form a federation of the six orders named. Such a consolidation has been attempted several times heretofore, but never successfully. The present movement has no opposition whatever. The only difference of opinion was on the question of admitting the American Railway Union.

As first submitted, the proposition included Eugene V. Debs's order, but an amendment to strike it out was carried with only two or three dissenting votes. The officers of the Grand Lodges of the six orders represented at the meeting were authorized and instructed to formulate a plan for uniting the six under a general council, similar to the governing body of the Federation of Labor.

The convention also adopted resolutions as follows: "That we urge upon our United States Senators and Congressmen the importance of securing an enactment of the bill now before the United States Senate providing for the proper appeal from the unreasonable decision of any Federal Judge in any case of punishment for contempt of court.

"That we call upon the Senators and Representatives in the National Congress to support in every honorable way the bill lately reported from the Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives, commonly known as the Arbitration bill, which provides for the application, by fair manner, of the principle of arbitration to the settlement of differences between railroads engaged in inter-State commerce and their employes, and to endeavor to secure its speedy passage."

ENTERTAIN DR. AND MRS. STIMSON.

Their Friends Show Their Appreciation by a Reception at Sherry's.

The reception last night to the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Stimson was attended by many persons who are prominent in the religious and social life of this city.

Dr. Stimson traces his ancestry among New-Yorkers for nearly 300 years. He was born at Eighth Street and Clinton Place. He is a great-great-grandson of Elias Boudinot, founder and Elder of the first Protestant church built on Manhattan Island. He was graduated from Yale in 1865, and before becoming pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle had a church in St. Louis.

Sherry's parlors were handsomely decorated for the reception, and more than 200 guests were present. The evening was enlivened by music by the Hungarian Band, and singing by Mrs. Anna Buckley Hills and Charles Hawley.

The Rev. Drs. John Hall, R. S. Storrs, and R. S. MacArthur made informal remarks commending the work Dr. Stimson has done.

The committee last night consisted of William P. St. John, H. L. Stimson, Louis Lee Stanton, and Gifford Pinchot. Among those present were Mayor and Mrs. Strong, Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Barlow, Prof. and Mrs. Charles H. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Bishop Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Prof. and Mrs. Mayo Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, William M. Evarts, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gilder, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Rev. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. R. R. Meredith, and D. Willis James.

A Mystery Explained.

From The London News.

The following is said to be the correct version of the manner in which the late Shah made the acquaintance of the boy companion whose presence in England excited so much interest:

Some years ago his Majesty was out in the mountains lion hunting, when, in the evening, a terrific thunderstorm came on, with the result that he had to seek shelter in the first house or hut to which he came. This happened to be the humble abode of a shepherd, who had but one child—a boy.

During the night the Shah heard the child cry, and feeling uneasy, his Majesty left his room and visited the child. Scarcely, however, had he left his apartment when the roof gave way and fell upon the bed upon which he had just been lying. Had the Shah been there he would have inevitably been killed. He was much startled, and attributed his deliverance from a violent death to the boy, stating that the child must have been inspired by Mohammed. The following morning the Shah directed that both the boy and his father should thenceforward remain in personal attendance upon him.

The boy then became known throughout Persia as "Aziz Sultan, or the "Sultan's darling." The Shah never went out without the boy. The father was subsequently promoted to high rank in the Persian Army, and accompanied the Shah in his East European travels.

Sounds Somewhat Symbolistic.

From a Recent Letter by Mr. Gladstone.

Within a hundred yards of my window stood a great beech, now, alas! victim of the gales. Some thirty years ago, an arm, seven or eight feet from the ground, and about sixty feet long to the end of the twigs, was nearly torn from the trunk. I always reckoned that not less than four-fifths of the area which on a clean sawing would have been found to unite it to the tree, were torn off; it held on by the remaining one-fifth; but nearly the whole weight of the arm was borne by the ground on which there lay twelve or fifteen feet of it, after some stumpy props had disappeared. It never took any sort of root, and the bark remained entire below as well as above.

Under these circumstances the leaf came regularly all along the arm for at least twenty-five years, so well that it was not possible to distinguish between it and the trees. I used to look out for signs of approaching failure, but could discern none, and the process might have continued to all appearances without change for a long time.

A Pertinent Question.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In one of your daily issues, recently received, there were printed two sets of telegrams, one set from London, the other from Washington.

The first-mentioned telegrams indicated that, when the English Government presented to the House of Commons its budget of receipts and expenditures for the year just closed, there was shown a surplus revenue of £5,000,000, and the

QUEEN REGENT ON CUBA

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE TO THE SPANISH CORTES YESTERDAY.

Delivered in Behalf of the Youthful King of Spain—The Insurrection Deplored as an Agent to Prevent the Spread of Civilization in Cuba—The Patriots Denounced as Brigands—Spain Will Continue the Struggle.

MADRID, May 11.—The new Cortes met today. Great interest was manifested in the speech from the throne opening the session, which it was known would deal at length with the situation in Cuba. The speech was read in person by the Queen Regent, representing the youthful King. Her Majesty said:

Senators and Deputies: Heavy pre-occupations lie on my mind on addressing you in this day of the opening of the session of the Cortes. All of you have with me these pre-occupations, as I am sure they are shared by the nation. You cannot have forgotten those days, rich in hopes, of February and March of last year, when the legislative bodies approved the law to reconstruct the administration of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

To their enforcement the representatives of the loyal parties of Cuba and Puerto Rico pledged themselves, and those who share the power in the Peninsula, but those good intentions were counteracted on the 21st of February, when the discussion had not yet begun in the Senate, by the discovery by the Governor General of Cuba of symptoms of rebellion, and three days later it was necessary to proclaim martial law.

It was made plain that the announcement of reforms, applauded unanimously by the Liberal parties, far from restraining the secessionists, gave them impulse to resort to arms with the clear intention of preventing the application of liberal reforms.

From the first moment that was understood by the illustrious General to whom the pacification of the territory was intrusted, the same declaration was made to his Government by the commercial agent of the United States, who said that the revolutionists, seeing in the reform great advantage to their country, quickened the movement in order to prevent their aspiration of creating an independent State from becoming impaired.

The rebel chiefs, principally foreigners and negroes, did not wait long to say that they did not give importance to political, economical, or administrative reforms, no matter how liberal, even the most extended form of local home rule, if they had to submit to the sovereignty of Spain, and the good and the prosperity of the Cubans was nothing to them. On the contrary, that class of revolutionists showed themselves encouragers of the groups of bandits that formed the nucleus of their forces, destroying private property, burning towns without defense, and making public that they would destroy the island if they were unable to conquer the Government, and that they would thereafter dispute with arms in hand eternally.

What the consequence would be of the substitution of another sovereignty for that of Spain over races nearly balanced and with irreconcilable characteristics, there is no statesman who will not foresee. The final result would be that Cuba would make a step backward in civilization.

It would be an error to imagine that the interest of the country and commerce in and out of the Island of Cuba could in such conditions prosper or continue in existence.

The Spanish nation, in the meantime, is not going to be indifferent to the future of those of the territories illegally deprived of their independence, she will not abandon the mission of civilization that she has imposed upon herself which she has to this moment accomplished, and which her history and her honor impose upon her; and much less will she deny the rights and advantages demanded with reason to those inhabitants of the Antilles, who, forming in different political parties, have indignantly condemned the insurrection from the first moment, giving moral and material support to the Government and shedding their blood for it.

There are also many who only by fear have joined the rebels, and who are beginning to profit by the facilities afforded them for the return to demoralization among the insurgents to come under the nation's flag, and there will not, before long, be many who, convinced of the absolute impotence of their efforts to suppress the sovereignty of Spain, will return with a peaceful spirit to their homes to become good citizens. To all of them Spain will always extend her open arms, after her dignity and authority is safe for the maintenance of which she has made, and will repeat when necessary, sacrifices which have not been equalled by any other nation in America.

In the meantime it is not just to suppose that the present Government has not enforced the reforms for a lack of love for them. The King has had for them a constant and great desire as for other measures approved by the Cortes.

In the first instance it is to be noticed that it was not possible to enforce the reforms without profound study and preparation, because they completely changed all the organization and the laws in force. On the other hand, the rapid spread of the insurrection, long in preparation in spite of Spain having restored and increased in a marvelous manner the production destroyed by the past war, very soon broke the unanimity of sentiment with which the law of the 15th of March, 1895, had been approved. That was first demonstrated by the more advanced of the Cuban political parties which had given its votes in the Cortes, and which presented first to the Governor General and afterward to the Government of Madrid a plan considerably modifying said reforms, and their spirit of action had changed since the beginning of the war.

The same course was pursued by the political group which calls itself Reformist, which presented to the Government in Madrid a project of changes of still greater importance. The late chief of said group declared that the application of the reforms voted was incompatible with the state of the rebellion.

Finally, the worthy General who governs Cuba disposed, as his predecessor has always been, to obey all the orders of the Government, is also convinced, as the Cuban Conservatives are, that the enforcement of the reform laws which have been promulgated, far from serving to bring peace, will make it more difficult.

From all this it is deduced that the immediate application of these reforms, even if it were possible to enforce them completely, will not obtain a good result with the deficient application of them. Even their forced essay in Puerto Rico, being, as they are, all destined to a great modification in a short time, will probably not bring benefit.

Not for that has the Government abandoned, nor will it abandon, the general study of future legislation for the Antilles for the moment. After a new intervention by the Cortes, the opportunity arrives, and reforms will have to be definitely established. Fortunately, the insurrection is decreasing in the opinion of the superior authorities of the island.

If it has not yet decreased completely, it is due principally to the constant and frequent helps received from abroad, deceived, as those who favor the revolution are, with false descriptions of the political and administrative situation of Cuba, which make them believe that the conduct of the rebels in destroying what they are unable to conquer is identical with the conduct of those with higher ends, with different means, and with the reasonable probabilities of creating a new civilization by the methods which have been practiced in other times in America and in Europe.

Even that help would not have been sufficient to prolong the contest, if it had not been for the chimerical hopes entertained among insurgents that a great nation will take a hand in their illegitimate and powerless cause, with manifest violation of the public rights. For that reason, every disappointment that the Separatists receive regarding their hopes will serve more effectively than anything else to bring about the re-establishment of peace.

A great assimilation to the legislation of the Peninsula that many will find to be lacking in the Antilles that great difficulties have found in the government, and its retardation resulted greatly from the distrust of many to assimilation and their preference toward special laws. When peace will be restored, however, to Cuba it will be necessary to give to both islands, Cuba and Puerto Rico, an economical and administrative personality, with a character exclusively local, but that will make possible the total intervention of the country in its peculiar affairs, while maintaining untouched the right of sovereignty, and untouched the necessary conditions for its existence.

To that end will the Government bend its steps if that line of policy merits the approval of the Cortes.

Of the loyalty of such purposes to-day exposed before the Nation, before the whole world, nobody is permitted to doubt, and it is not to be disputed, although a different thing is pretended, with mean reflections, that Spain has fulfilled with excess and in everything really essential, all that was offered in the capitulation of Zanjon.

And it is to be hoped that they will now suffer disappointments because of the fact, better known every day, that makes it clear to all honest minds that Spain is far from desiring her Antillean subjects to return to live under an old and antiquated régime when she enjoys such liberal laws. Without the Separatist conspiracy Spain would never have refused any legitimate liberty.

On you, Senators and Deputies, devolve now the encouragement or restraint of the policy signaled by my Government or to show different ways of effecting the end you desire.

Undoubtedly the interests of the country imperatively demand that the Government be authorized to profit, as it will be convenient, by the circumstances, with the aim of putting an end in a short time to the present situation, and with that object, projects of law will be presented to you which you will accept, amend or reject, according to the dictates of your conscience.

I have the greatest satisfaction in informing you that we maintain excellent and cordial relations with all the foreign powers.

The correct and friendly conduct of the American Republic in the presence of the Cuban insurrection is a good proof that every day are developed the ties of interest and friendship that unite them closer with Spain.

In the United States, notwithstanding the great efforts that a part of the public opinion has succeeded in making in a contrary sense, the President and his Government have not departed from the line of conduct that corresponds to the loyal friendship that has existed between the two countries from the beginning of the existence of that republic.

New testimonials of predilection and fatherly love of the Supreme Pontiff which have been received by the blessing of our expeditionary army, have increased the gratitude inspired by our filial sentiments.

The Government will report to the Cortes the treaty of peace and friendship negotiated with the Republic of Honduras.

The remainder of the address is devoted to the reports of the different departments, and is not of foreign interest.

WON BY SPANISH TROOPS.

Four Engagements with Cuban Revolutionists Reported.

HAVANA, May 11.—Col. Segura reports having had an engagement with a large rebel force near Cieneguita, a short distance from Remedios, in which the insurgents lost eleven killed. The rebels retreated and were followed by the troops.

The latter in their pursuit met another force of 1,000 insurgents under the command of Carrillo. After two hours' fighting, the rebels were dislodged from the strong position occupied by them. They left sixteen dead on the field.

The troops then attacked a rebel fortified camp, and dislodged the insurgents, who lost twenty-seven killed. They carried their wounded with them on the retreat. The Spaniards lost in all the engagements one officer and four soldiers killed, and two officers and sixteen soldiers wounded.

Insurgents attacked the forts guarding the town of Artemisa, but were repulsed.

Col. Solomayor reports that he met the rebels led by the Lazo brothers, who were encamped near Remates. A hot fight ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the insurgents, with a loss of twenty killed. The Spanish loss was one killed and three wounded.

Manerto Romero, a rebel leader, has been sentenced to death at Cienfuegos.

Ygnacio Viart, convicted of rebellion and incendiarism, was shot this morning at Matanzas.

MADRID, May 11.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that a non-commissioned officer and a soldier have been shot at Puerto Principe for desertion from the Spanish Army, and that two insurgent prisoners have been shot at Matanzas.

IS THIS ANOTHER FILIBUSTER?

Mysterious Actions of a Steamer That Sailed Southward.

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 11.—Two tugs and a schooner off this place attracted much attention this afternoon, and it is supposed they aided in starting a filibustering expedition to Cuba. One of the tugs came down from the northward. She hovered about a schooner, which was beating up and down the coast, for some time. They were well out at sea, but still discernible. After a time a second tug steamed out, as though she had come up the coast or had just left the Breakwater, and joined the first tug and the schooner. The schooner was taken in tow by one of the tugs, and the three craft headed almost straight out to sea.

About the time they started seaward the smoke of a steamer could be seen working down the coast, but hull down from here. With marine glasses, the steamer was seen to stop, and she was joined by the tugs and the schooner. The craft were too far out to be seen with any degree of certainty further than that for a considerable length of time they lay together. Then the steamer headed southward and disappeared. The tugs hauled the schooner to within a mile and a half of the shore. There they cast off. The schooner hoisted sail and stood to the northward. One of the tugs headed for the Breakwater. The other disappeared up the coast.

DISBANDING THE FLYING SQUADRON.

The Reason for Its Formation Has Never Been Discovered.

LONDON, May 11.—The Central News says that the Admiralty has issued an order for the paying off of seven of the vessels of the flying squadron that went into commission in January last. The remaining five vessels of the squadron, the Central News adds, will shortly be attached to other squadrons.

The flying squadron, which, according to the above dispatch, is about to be disbanded, consists of the flagship Revenge, the battleship Royal Oak, the first-class cruisers Gibraltar and Theseus, the second-class cruisers Charybdis and Hermione, and six first-class torpedo-boat destroyers.

The formation of the squadron caused much comment at the time, as it was thought in some quarters that it was intended as a menace to the United States, the dispute between which country and Great Britain about the Venezuelan boundary then having reached an acute stage. In other quarters it was thought that the squadron was intended to show Germany that Great Britain did not propose to allow any interference in the Transvaal trouble, Emperor William having, a short time before the vessels went into commission, sent his famous telegram to President Krüger congratulating him upon the Boers' successful defense of the Transvaal against the Jameson raiders. It has never been definitely stated what object the Government had in view when the formation of the squadron was suddenly ordered.

After going into commission, the squadron proceeded to Ireland, where it has since remained doing nothing.

THE SEAMAN SUGAR BOUNTY.

Relief that the Bill Increasing It Will Pass the Reichstag.

BERLIN, May 11.—In the course of the debate on the bill increasing the sugar bounty in the Reichstag to-day Dr. Lieber, the Centrist leader, declared that unless the plan of progressive taxation of sugar was reintroduced into the bill the Centrist Party would oppose the whole measure. A vote was taken upon a motion to reintroduce the plan of progressive taxation, with the result that the motion was rejected by a vote of 122 for and 110 against reintroduction. The bill is now certain to pass, despite the Centrist opposition.

Count von Posudowsky-Wehner, Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, said he believed that the House was unanimously in favor of abolishing the payment of premiums upon sugar exports, but in order to succeed in their abolition, he believed Germany must first raise the premium, because it was necessary that the premium should be higher than it is now in order to successfully combat international negotiations for the retention. Unless the premium was increased, he declared, its final abolishment would be impossible.

The Reichstag by a vote of 133 to 107 adopted a proposal to fix the output of sugar during the coming year at 17,000,000 double centners.

Diplomatic Agent de Wet Resigns.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch from Cape Town says that Sir Jacobus de Wet, British Diplomatic Agent to the Transvaal, has resigned. The action of Sir Jacobus during the troubles in the Transvaal has been severely criticised by some of the papers here, it being charged that he was working more in the interests of the Boers than of the British.

For Service in the Soudan.

BOMBAY, May 11.—A force of Indian troops for service in the Soudan is in readiness and will sail for Bombay on May 21 for Suakin. The troops consist of the Bombay Lancers, a mountain battery, the Punjab Infantry, a detachment of Sikhs, and a company of sappers. It is supposed that these troops are intended to engage in operations at Kassala in the Autumn.

Lady Isabella Giffen Dead.

LONDON, May 11.—Lady Isabella Giffen, wife of Sir Robert Giffen, the eminent statistician, who is Controller General of the Commercial, Labor, and Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, died at Brighton to-day. Lady Giffen was the daughter of D. McEwen, and had many friends in the United States.

Was the Cardinal Poisoned?

LONDON, May 11.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that persistent rumors are in circulation that the death of Cardinal Galimberti, Prefect of the Pontifical Archives, was not due to natural causes. It is suspected that he was poisoned. An examination into the matter has been demanded.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—The bill forbidding Church of England clergymen to perform marriage ceremonies for persons who have been divorced passed its second reading in the British House of Lords yesterday.

—The Central News in London says that Lieut. Col. William Ludlow, Military Attaché of he American Embassy in London, who is now in this country, will not return to his post.

—The German Bundesrath has approved the new commercial treaty between Germany and Japan.

THE MONTANA REPUBLICANS.

Fight by the A. P. A. in the State Convention Against Mr. Carter.

BUTTE, Mont., May 11.—The Republican State Convention called to select delegates to the National Convention was held here to-day. The only contest was between the old-line Republicans and the A. P. A., the latter making a fight against the indorsement of Senators Mantle and Carter and Congressman Hartman because of their views on the Indian Appropriation bill. The test vote came on a motion to seat a contesting anti-A. P. A. delegation from Granite County, and the A. P. A.'s were defeated by a vote of 197 to 104.

Resolutions were adopted commending in unqualified terms the action of Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon, Mantle, and Carter on the silver question, and "demanding the restoration of silver to its ancient money function as a means of equalizing the difference in exchange, and the re-establishment of the protective tariff policy as a necessary means of equalizing the differences in wages and the cost of living."

An effort was made to instruct the National delegates to walk out of the St. Louis Convention in case free silver should not prevail there, but the effort failed. McKinley's name was received coldly. The delegates will go to St. Louis uninstructed.

The Columbian Postage Stamps.

From The Boston Transcript.

Of all the different denominations of Columbian stamps there are only three that are out of use entirely. They are the fifty-cent ones, the one-dollar stamp, which is worth about $6, and the two-dollar stamp, on which there is also a good premium. The three-dollar, four-dollar, and five-dollar stamps are yet for sale at the Washington Post Office, and various other denominations may be obtained at different Post Offices. A number of ten-cent stamps were offered to an agent recently, but agents are not anxious to invest in the Columbian issue. They can buy those stamps sometimes for less than face value from individuals who secured large quantities while stamps were sold everywhere, and cannot, on account of the need of money, afford to wait for premiums. Once in a great while a Columbian stamp is used in the current mail. Stamped envelopes of the Columbian issue bring a small premium. A complete set, consisting of five sizes of one-cent envelopes, eight sizes of two-cent, six sizes of five-cent, and three sizes of ten-cent envelopes is worth $2. There is also a premium on the centennial postal cards, which are sold at the exhibition only, and are very rare.

Health of Whitelaw Reid.

The Arizona Republican on April 25 published a short talk with Whitelaw Reid, which was obtained by a reporter of the newspaper just as Mr. Reid was leaving Arizona for California. The reporter asked Mr. Reid several questions about his health, and, in replying to the inquiries, Mr. Reid said:

"Oh, yes; I am as strong, and, so far as I can myself tell, am quite as well as at any time for ten years past, with one exception. Every now and then something reminds me that I am ten years older."

To the short interview were appended some statements by the reporter about Mr. Reid's stay in Arizona, including the following:

"The reporter learned of two little trips made by Mr. Reid in the Salt River Valley this week, which show how little of an invalid he is now, whatever he may have been when he came. Three days ago, between a late breakfast and an early dinner, he drove sixty miles up the valley to the Arizona dam and back, and then spent the evening entertaining his friends. The day before starting he took a little horseback ride of twenty miles."

Sleeps in Two Counties.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There is probably but one person in the State of Pennsylvania who can boast that he sleeps with his head in one county and feet in another. Joseph Wilson of near Allentown, who is at the present time studying at the Philadelphia School of Design, claims that when he is at home he rests with his head in Lehigh County and his feet in Northampton. He says the house he lives in stands on the dividing line of the two counties, and his bed lies directly across the line. There is also a bed in the same house which is bisected from head to foot by the county line, so that two persons may lie side by side in it and yet be in different counties.

The Hawaiian Minister.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Minister F. M. Hatch of Hawaii to Washington, who is to visit Portsmouth, his native city, on Friday, has asked to have the reception arranged for him upon his arrival, postponed. It seems that his Government does not approve of such demonstrations, and he has requested Col. T. E. O. Marvin, a committee not to make any further arrangements. It has never been definitely stated what object the Government had in view when the formation of the squadron was suddenly ordered.

Accused of Smuggling Clothing.

Half a dozen pair of London-made trousers, with their accompanying vests and coats, and a number of umbrellas, were found concealed in a box on the Atlantic transport steamer Mississippi yesterday by Detective McDonald of the customs service. As they were not entered on the vessel's manifest, they were seized, and Alfred Payne, the cook, and Charles T. Merritt, the second steward, were taken before United States Commissioner Alexander, who held them in $500 bail each on a charge of smuggling. A warrant for another man connected with the alleged smuggling is said to have been issued.

Reduction in Firemen's Salaries.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners of Long Island City last night, Mayor Gleason introduced a resolution which reduced the pay of firemen in every grade. It was explained the reduction was made necessary because the outgoing Board of Aldermen, which was opposed to the incoming one, had fixed the appropriation for the Fire Department at $40,000, instead of $56,000, the amount required to maintain the department on the old basis. The resolution was adopted. It cuts the salary of the Chief Engineer from $1,000 to $800; engineers from $850 to $650; firemen from $800 to $600. Sixty-five men are affected. The other $3,000 will be made up by curtailments in other directions.

Engine Horses Run Away.

The horses of Engine Company No. 22, on Quincy Street, near Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning started for a fire leaving the engine and firemen in the house. An alarm was sounded at 4:13 o'clock, and the firemen got into their places while the horses started for the engine. As the horses were not hitched to the engine quickly enough, they started for the fire without it. They ran to the corner of Greene and Patchen Avenues, where they were caught by the firemen, who had given chase. The fire was two miles away from this corner.

Funeral of William Shaw.

The funeral of Battalion Chief William Shaw of the Fire Department was held last night at 410 West Eighteenth Street. The Rev. Dr. B. E. Baickus of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles conducted the services. Many firemen were present. The family received a cable dispatch from the London Fire Department and Capt. George Beasley of that department, who is now here, sent a wreath of flowers entwined with American and British flags. The burial will take place to-day, the body being escorted to Greenwood Cemetery by a battalion of seventy firemen under command of Chief Bonner.

Johanna Hirsch Quickly Released.

Johanna Hirsch opened the front doof of her dry goods store at 115 Allen Street on Sunday because of the warm weather, and was arrested by Patrolman Carroll of the Eldridge Street Station on a charge of violating the Sabbath law. In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Magistrate Crane said he could not discharge the woman too quickly on such a trivial charge.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:30 A. M.—16 Pell Street; Chin Dong, restaurant; damage trifling.

6 A. M.—721 Tremont Avenue, awning; damage, $5.

7:55 A. M.—113 West Broadway, awning; damage trifling.

9:30 A. M.—500 West Broadway; Joseph Campbell; damage, $5.

10 A. M.—28 and 30 East Fifty-ninth Street; Rudolph Wilhelm, studio; damage, $10,000.

12:30 P. M.—2,253 First Avenue; Lee Yue Chung, laundry; damage, $100.

3:05 P. M.—308 Cherry Street; Morris Dorn; damage slight.

4:20 P. M.—57 Mott St.; Mary Gusganwick; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—849 Union Avenue; Jacob Henhardt; damage, $70.

7:30 P. M.—352 Ninth Avenue; William Daehrs; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—32 East 8d Street; Dr. Michael Feeney; damage, $15.

9:30 P. M.—229 Grand Street; Wedelmann Brothers, card and brush boxes; damage, $800.

9:50 P. M.—71 Sheriff Street; synagogue; damage trifling.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

PICTURES OF NEW-YORK LOW LIFE THAT SEEM TO PLEASE.

"The Sunshine of Paradise Alley" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Last Week of the Irving Engagement at Abbey's—English Opera on the West Side—Fregoli Did Not Appear at the Olympia—Various Music Hall Changes.

Denman Thompson and George W. Ryer, who thought out, put together, wrote, and in other ways manufactured "The Old Homestead" and "The Two Sisters," do not call their newest stage entertainment, which was received with noisy approval at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, a play. They modestly put forward "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley" as a series of "pictures of New-York life." So far as the purely pictorial side of the entertainment goes, this description is accurate. An East River dock and pier, with the inevitable view of the big suspension bridge, and Paradise Alley, with its rear tenements, its washtubs and ashbins, are, seemingly, as real as the grimy part of New-York itself. Homer Emens has never done better in the way of stage scenery. His view of the Bronx Park neighborhood in Autumn is a handsome picture in a different vein. With this for a background, the entertainment is brought to a conclusion which is pastoral, but not too pastoral, to suit the tastes of audiences used to the music halls.

Very pretty electrical effects of a novel kind add to the charm of these pictures. A heavy snowstorm is seen through the window of a tenement-house room in one of the acts, or divisions, of the entertainment, which is vastly more like the real thing than the cut paper device of the olden time.

Song is an important element in the entertainment, and the singing is very good of its kind, which is just the kind most liked by the people to whom "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley" is offered.

There is no plot to speak and no story worth telling in the form of narrative, but, nevertheless, this is a purposeful thing. It embodies an argument against the vice of dram drinking so strong that no intelligent looker-on could doubt that when nearly all the men in the large audience left the house in each intermission they went to seek a breath of fresh air and a quiet spot for sober reflection. The "Sunshine" of the alley is a very pretty and very clean girl whose mission in life is to induce fathers and families to take the pledge. She is successful, like most temperance reformers, in obtaining pledges, but her protégés break their promises often enough to provide some thrilling tableaus. The O'Mara children, including a small boy who is fond of cake, are turned out of house and home in one act, and go to bed in Widow McNally's parlor. In another act their father wants to pawn the clock to buy another drink, and nearly kills his wife because she protests. But reformation triumphs in the end.

There is little dramatic grip in "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley," but there are some good sketches of character, and the talk is often diverting and rarely platitudinous. The performance is meritorious. Mrs. Charles Peters, John Walsh, Frank Mara, Ben D. Ryer, and others present comic and natural sketches. Julia Ring is the sunshine girl. H. W. Frillman, Louis H. Croxson, Thomas E. Clifford, and R. J. José are among the singing members of the company.

"King Arthur" at Abbey's.

After five more performances, the "leader" of the English-speaking stage will return to London. If Sir Henry Irving has formed any plans for a return to America, they have not been published.

Last night the play at Abbey's was "King Arthur," by Comyns Carr, and the lovely pageantry of this setting of the story of Lancelot and Guinevere and the Knights of the Round Table was enjoyed by a large company of spectators. Mr. Carr's work is creditable, being carefully written and dignified, but it is not of lasting value. Irving has many more exacting and more satisfying rôles in his repertory than this new Pendragon. Miss Terry fills her character perfectly, to the eye and to the ear, as well, but as Guinevere of the stage cannot make a deep impression. The performance is well worth seeing, however.

To-morrow night "King Arthur" will be repeated, and to-morrow afternoon "The Merchant of Venice" will be the play, with Irving as Shylock and Miss Terry as Portia. To-morrow night Irving will be seen as Corporal Grégory Brewster, the hero of Waterloo, and Mathias, the Burgomaster of Alsace.

Saturday the majority of the company, under the direction of Mr. Bram Stoker, will sail from New-York. Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and their respective suites, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Loveday will sail Wednesday, May 20. A supplementary tour will begin June 1 at Liverpool, and comprehend the cities of Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leeds, the tour ending on July 4. Irving's London season will begin early in September.

English Opera on the West Side.

The promised fortnight of English opera began last night in Mr. Pitou's commodious and splendid west side theatre, the Grand Opera House. The heat somewhat interfered with the comfort of the audience, which was not quite as numerous as it might have been in better circumstances, but the performance of Donizetti's "Lucia" by the Marie Tavary Opera Company was as vehemently applauded as ever. The everlasting seems fitly represented by this tuneful work. The performance was of a fair average quality, artistically speaking.

Verdi's "Il Trovatore" will be sung tonight. With moderately cool weather this brief term of opera in English ought to be prodigiously successful.

Fregoli Did Not Appear.

The much heralded Fregoli did not appear at the Olympia Music Hall last night, as the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm did not arrive in time, with all or even one of his four voices. Fregoli will sing and act to-night, however, when the few folks who pretended not to have received their money's worth last evening can use the tickets that were given to them by the conscientious management and see the whole show over again for nothing.

The absence of this quartet person left the "eidoloscope" quite the most wonderful part of the entertainment. Perhaps it would have been anyway, for the fact that the "eidoloscope" is the "vitascope" under another and poorer name does not in the least interfere with the fact that the scenes it shows are calculated to make even the stories about the powers of ancient magicians, not to speak of the magicians themselves, seem commonplace. The audience literally saw the Niagara rapids, the Easter parade on Fifth Avenue, the drill of a company of soldiers, and a bullfight. The latter spectacle was intensely interesting, and often gave the observer a thrill of real fear or of real anger. Hence after one need not go to Spain or Mexico to convince himself that, morally, the "sport" of bullfighting ranks below that of picking pockets, and cannot be compared with that of pulling off the wings of flies. A mean, cruel, cowardly, dirty game was what the "eidoloscope" revealed, and every decent man who saw it must have gone away from Olympia with a better understanding of Spanish history, ancient and modern, than a thousand books could have given him.

As for the "marblesques," they were rather ineffective reproductions of several well-known statues, made in the old "living-picture" way. In each of them was one or two women dressed in what looked like chalk.

Koster & Bial's Programme.

As an offset to the performance of Fregoli at the Olympia Music Hall, they have the impersonations of Biondi at Koster & Bial's He is a "comic, eccentric transformation artist," and his clever performance was described yesterday. He is a good mimic, and is wonderfully expert in his quick changes. In "The Music Lesson," he "doubles" the character of the long-nosed, bewhiskered teacher and his stout female pupil so well that the audience receives the illusion that both are on the stage at once. In "The Chameleon," he takes four parts, rapidly changing his identity.

Besides Biondi, who made his first public appearance last night, Chevalier and the vitascope were both in the bill.

Notes of the Stage.

—"Marguerite" was transferred from the Olympia to the Harlem Opera House last night, where it was presented before a large audience. The cast is the same double one which has been performing at the Olympia, and the performance was an exact duplicate of that which has already been seen for a hundred nights down town. "Marguerite" seemed to please the Harlem audience. It will be on view for this week only.

—A. M. Palmer's company presented "Trilby" at the Academy of Music last night, and the audience which assembled, in spite of the heat, was ample evidence that the play has not lost its popularity. Wilton Lackaye was the Svengali, and Blanche Walsh the Trilby, and a large number of the rest of the original cast appeared. The play will probably close the season at the Academy.

Music Hall Notes.

—At the Trocadero, Paquerette began the last week of her engagement yesterday. She is very popular, and the applause which greeted her was sincere and hearty. This is also the last week of the burlesque of "Fra Diavolo," which has been very successful. The Manhattan Four, the Bland sisters, and Valesca, the aerialist, also appeared in the vaudeville show.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew appeared at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday, and were warmly greeted by a large audience. The warm weather had but a slight influence on the attendance, and the bill was refreshingly interesting. Among the other artists were the Fredericks troupe of demon athletes, and Signorita Refugio Meza, the contortionist.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre drew the usual large audiences yesterday, and the bill presented was one of the best variety shows ever given in this city. Among the artists who amused the throngs were James B. Hoey, Katie Rooney, in imitations of her late father; Prof. C. Wallace, the "man bird"; Estelle Wellington, and Maud Raymond.

—A large audience attended the performance at Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday, when the new scale of prices went into effect. The bill was long and interesting, introducing a number of prominent vaudeville stars. John Kernell was warmly welcomed back, and the applause was loud and frequent.

—The great display of wax works and the excellent afternoon and evening concerts are attracting good audiences to the Eden Musée day and night. Yesterday's concerts proved exceedingly pleasing, and the musicians received much applause, which was fairly merited.

YACHTSMEN INVITED TO PARADE.

A Naval Procession to be Held on the Schuylkill on Decoration Day.

Commodore Francis Shunk Brown of the Philadelphia Yacht Club has issued a circular to yachtsmen regarding the naval procession to be held on the Schuylkill River on Decoration Day. It is as follows:

The statue of Gen. James A. Garfield, erected by the Fairmount Park Art Association upon the banks of the Schuylkill River below Girard Avenue Bridge, will be unveiled on the morning of May 30, at 8 o'clock, (Decoration Day.) It is proposed to have a naval procession upon the river in connection with the land ceremonies.

This can only be accomplished by the co-operation of the owners of yachts without masts, or with masts less than eighteen feet in height above the water, propelled by steam, naphtha, &c. Yachts of less draft than seven feet and less than seventeen feet in beam can enter locks to canal, from Schuylkill River. As this is a patriotic function, and upon a holiday, it is presumed that all yacht owners will participate.

If you will assist, please send to either of the undersigned the name of your yacht, beam of your yacht, and the number of guests of the Art Association, (besides your own,) that you can safely carry. Entries should be made at once, so that a proper programme for the procession can be prepared.

Please make contents of this letter known to your friends who are yacht owners.

By order of the Committee on Naval Procession, FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, Chairman.
1,06 Chestnut Street, Tel. No. 4639.
JOHN S. MUCKLE, Secretary,
210 Drexel Building, Tel. No. 1306.

Bits of Yachting News.

—Adolph Mollenhauer's new naphtha yacht Thelma is to have a trial trip to-day. Mr. Mollenhauer, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, William Cullen Bryant, Howard Patterson, and a few others will board the yacht at the Gas Engine and Power Company's works at Morris Heights. The Thelma will go through the Harlem Ship Canal to the Hudson River, and then to Bay Ridge, anchoring off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse.

—The schooner yacht Lasca, J. E. Brooks, has been generally overhauled and new rigging put on. The spars and decks have been scraped and topsides painted. She will shortly be put on the dry dock, and be ready for the season on Decoration Day.

—Joseph Stickney's steam yacht, Susquehanna, has been put through the general Spring cleaning and painting, and will be put on the dry dock on May 25, when her bottom will be scraped and painted. Capt. J. W. Hammond will be in command again this season.

—The work of fitting out J. Rogers Maxwell's schooner Emerald, Atlantic Yacht Club, is almost finished. A new main topmast and gaff have been put in, and her sails only remain to be bent for her to go in commission on Wednesday.

—The English-built auxiliary steam yacht Black Pearl, G. R. Sheldon, was hauled into Tebo's Basin on Thursday immediately after her arrival from a two months' cruise to the West Indies, and the work of refitting out at once commenced.

—H. M. Flagler's steam yacht Alicia arrived at Tebo's Basin on Saturday from Bayonne, N. J., where her engines had been generally overhauled. She is now fitting out, and will be put in commission on Decoration Day.

—At the Lewis Nixon yards, at Elizabethport, N. J., the Colonia's masts are in place and the rigging being set up. The iron work aloft is very light. The steam yacht Josephine has her engines and boilers in place.

—The additional promenade deck on John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal is almost finished, and gangs of men are at work in the interior of the yacht cleaning, scraping, and painting.

—The steam yacht Sultana, John R. Drexel, has been towed from the dry dock, where she was painted above and below the water line. The Sultana will be put in commission on May 13.

—The steam yacht Oormore, Alexander E. Orr, has been generally overhauled and new tubes put in the boilers. She will go in commission in ten days.

—Rear Commodore John H. Hanan's steam yacht Embla will go on the dry dock next Saturday.

—James H. Breslin's steam yacht Stella is in commission.

Prisoner Escapes from Police Court.

William R. Appleton of 836 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, made his escape from the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. The complainant, Francis Turner, a lawyer at 45 Broadway, charged Appleton with having stolen an overcoat, a box of cigars, and other small articles from his office. Appleton was taken inside of the railing and told to stand one side until the complaint was made out. He walked over to the north end of the room and stood near a table at which several Gerry society men and reporters were seated. Several of the society men and reporters left the courtroom a few minutes later, and it is thought Appleton made his escape through the gate with them, the officer in charge believing him to be one of the party. Charges were preferred against Michael Murphy, the gateman, who guarded the passageway through which the man, it is thought, escaped.

Killed Himself Through Remorse.

George Glaab of 217 Washington Street, Hoboken, committed suicide last evening in a bedroom over his saloon by shooting himself twice in the head with a revolver. He quarreled with his wife during the day, left the saloon, entered the hallway next door, and gained access to his bedroom unnoticed. His wife remained in the rear of the saloon, and when she went upstairs in the evening she found her husband lying bleeding on a bed before a mirror, which was broken. He was unconscious, and soon died. The revolver, which was on the floor, had three empty chambers. Two of the bullets entered his right temple. The third evidently went wide of its mark, and broke the mirror before which he stood.

Identified as Louis Nespor's Body.

The body of the man who was found unconscious at Ninety-ninth Street and West End Avenue Sunday, and who died in the Manhattan Hospital from a fractured skull, was identified at the Morgue yesterday as that of Louis Nespor, a Bohemian tailor, forty years old. By means of a pawn ticket the police discovered that the man's name was Nespor. They found his wife working at 1,330 First Avenue. She at first refused to go to the Morgue to look at the body, saying it was immaterial to her whether it was her husband's body or not. She said he had ill treated her, and that she left him on Saturday and took rooms for herself and children in Seventy-fourth Street, near First Avenue. She finally went to the Morgue and identified the body, but refused to bury it. The police believe Nespor was assaulted.

Suicide by Burning.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., May 11.—Annie Thorin, a domestic in the household of James L. Greenleaf, is believed to have committed suicide today by fire. Her body was found in a hedge with the clothing burned from the body. A box partly filled with matches was found near.

Miss Thorin came here Saturday from New-York. She had been in the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children. After reaching here she acted strangely. She left the house about 11 o'clock to-day. Nothing more was seen of her until her body was found. County Physician Wagner believes she committed suicide.

Sixty-one Vessels in One Day.

Sixty-one vessels arrived at Quarantine between sunrise and midnight yesterday. This is the largest number of arrivals reported in a single day for two years.

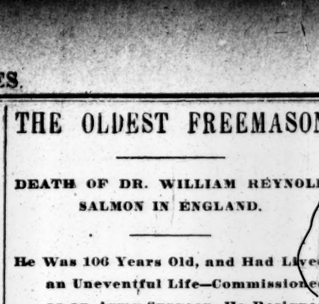
THE OLDEST FREEMASON

DEATH OF DR. WILLIAM REYNOLD SALMON IN ENGLAND.

He Was 106 Years Old, and Had Lived an Uneventful Life—Commissioned as an Army Surgeon, He Resigned When He Was Married—He Had Been a Justice of the Peace over Half a Century—Took Port at Dinner to the Last.

The death is announced of Dr. William Reynold Salmon, said to be the oldest Freemason in the world. He was 106 years old.

Over most of the cases of extreme longevity hangs a cloud of doubt, more or less impenetrable; but there was not even a question in regard to the age of William Reynold Salmon. His mother's diary, carefully kept in the inimitable eighteenth century handwriting and style, records with devout thankfulness the birth of a son on March 16, 1790, and there is an unbroken chain of official documents of various kinds to authenticate that date and all the others in a life which, while not in any way eventful, was yet passed in the performance of duties that in some degree claimed the constant attention of many persons.



Dr. William R. Salmon,
The Oldest Freemason in the World, Dead.

Though usually spoken of as "the Welsh centenarian," Dr. Salmon was born at Market Wickham, a little hamlet in Suffolk County, England. His father was a man of county rank, with some property and an income from his profession, medicine. In 1796 the family removed to Cowbridge, a village not far from

WILL HAVE A TEST CASE

THE WAY WOODRUFF'S ORDER WILL BE PASSED UPON.

Cyclists Not to be Arrested if Found Riding on the Main Driveway of the Ocean Parkway in Brooklyn Pending the Decision of the Court—Both Sides Claim to be Legally Right in the Stand Taken—Woodruff and Potter Confer.

Park Commissioner Woodruff's order to arrest wheelmen found riding on the main drive of the Ocean Parkway in Brooklyn will not be carried out, at least for some time to come.

The Commissioner holds that the pedalers, having the cycle path to ride upon, should keep to that entirely, giving the horsemen full swing on the main thoroughfare. When the order was issued compelling wheelmen to keep off the main drive under penalty of arrest it created no end of comment in cycle circles, despite the fact that the riders seldom if ever use it.

Chief Consul Potter of the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen took up the issue against the Commissioner maintaining that the law did not give that official the power to exclude bicyclists from any public thoroughfare. The controversy between Mr. Potter and the Commissioner is fresh in the public mind. Each thinks he is right, and will not recede from the stand taken.

Yesterday the Commissioner and the Chief Consul happened to meet in the Montauk Club, and very naturally they fell to talking over their bone of contention. Each discussed the matter from his standpoint, and finally, upon the suggestion of Mr. Potter, it was agreed to settle the controversy through the means of a friendly test case.

The Commissioner's order to arrest wheelmen found on the drive after the 15th inst. will, therefore, be held in abeyance. Just when the case will come up is not known at present, but very likely in the near future. An opinion will be rendered on a statement of fact from both sides.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Some New-York cyclists felt the strong arm of the law in Jamaica on Sunday for riding on the sidewalk. Among those apprehended were Mrs. Pauline Von Bernuth of 1,730 Broadway and Miss Carrie Von Bernuth of 37 West Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Von Bernuth was on a tandem with her husband. Accompanying the party was Frederick W. Longfellow, a lawyer, of 791 Madison Avenue. All four were arraigned before a Justice. Mitigating circumstances being shown, sentence was suspended.

—Jackson Avenue, near Woodside, L. I., is just now in a very undesirable condition for bicycle riding. Trolley tracks are being laid there, which accounts for the condition. Jacob Haffner, a member of the College Point Wheelmen, was seriously injured while riding there on Saturday night. He fell into a ditch and was badly cut about the face and shoulders.

—Albert E. Smith of the Lakeview Cycling Club of Chicago reduced the Illinois State 200-mile paced road race record on Sunday. He rode the distance in 14:53:30. He rode over the Libertyville-Waukegan century course, via Wheeling.

—The member of the Greenwich Wheelmen who has the largest mileage at the end of the club's riding season will receive the New Trophy. The member who attends the largest number of club runs will get the Captain's Medal.

—"Loule" Gimm, the twenty-four-hour crack of Cleveland, will try to beat his own "round-the-clock" record in August. His first race this season will be in the Cleveland Wheel Club's big handicap on Decoration Day.

—An absurd mistake is made by The Michigan Cyclist when it says that "New-York is to have a bicycle factory extending the entire length of the city, built on top of the elevated car line tracks."

—The Camera Club of the Liberty Wheelmen is proving very popular. The members of it held another meeting last evening and received further instruction in the art of taking pictures.

—The seven tandems owned by members of the Riverside Wheelmen will be used in a race for double machines on July 11. This contest will be a feature of the club's annual road races.

—Entries for the Ridge Wheelmen's annual ten-mile handicap road race should be sent to C. E. Humphreys, 214 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

—An excursion to New-Haven will be given on July 11 by the Bushwick Wheelmen of Brooklyn.

THE THIRTY-FOOTERS.

"Nat" Herreshoff Tried One and It Was Sailed Very Fast.

BRISTOL, R. I., May 11.—The New-York thirty-footers are now being pushed to completion, and will soon be delivered to their owners. The first of this fleet has been given a trial by Designer N. G. Herreshoff, and is understood to have behaved satisfactorily to him. She certainly appeared to go fast and stand up to her sail in good shape. At least three Eastern skippers will be found racing in boats of its class this season—Capt. "Nate" Watson, Capt. Aubrey Crocker and young "Johnny" Barr.

Capt. Watson will sail Bayard Thayer's boat. He has been with Mr. Thayer many years in the Papoose, Sayonara, and the big schooner Constellation, and is a fine racing skipper in either large or small boats. The Constellation will not be put in commission this season, and her owner will either buy or charter a steam yacht. Capt. Aubrey Crocker is best known as the skipper of the Puritan in her cup-defense days. His last engagement was with Royal Phelps Carroll in the Navahoe. He will sail the thirty-footer owned by A. S. Van Wickle, who also owns the Herreshoff steam yacht Marjorie, and is putting up a fine Summer residence in this town. Mr. Van Wickle will call his boat the Bristol, and will build a small railway on his place so that she can be hauled out at any time.

Capt. Johnny Barr is the son of Capt. John Barr of Marblehead, now abroad in charge of Howard Gould's Niagara. He started racing early in the English-built but Marblehead-based cutter Shona, and is a clever skipper. Herman B. Duryea will call his thirty-footer the Vauquero III. It is understood that Gouverneur Kortright and Harry Lippett have sold their original orders in this class to other parties.

Princeton Juniors Won.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 11.—The annual relay fun for the championship of the college was held to-day, and was won by the team representing the junior class. This victory entitles the juniors to hold for another year the handsome silver cup presented by Rodman Wanamaker of Philadelphia. Three teams were entered, but the senior class failed to put a team in the race. In the first quarter Jamison, '97, finished first; Stevenson, '96, second, and Sutter, '99, third. At the finish of the second quarter Griver, '97, was first at the tape; Thomas, '98, being second, and Jones, '99, third. Robb, '97, kept the juniors in the lead at the three-quarters line, but Laing, '99, passed Doliter, '98, and this put the freshmen in second place, with 49 yards to make up on Brokaw, '97. Colfelt, '99, lost the race by less than five yards, and Kennedy, '98, was a poor third. The time was 3:35. Strong class spirit prevailed, but everything was peaceful.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Anticipation of the Government report, which was expected to show from 4 to 6 points gain in the condition of Winter wheat, cut some figure in the wheat market today, but prices were regulated more by the weather conditions than by anything else that was ascertained regarding the general situation. The statistical news, as a whole, was bearish. The hot weather was potent for the strength at the opening, but the weather bureau prediction of showers from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains deprived the market of all the stiffness attendant upon first dealings. The close was almost at the inside and the final tone was weak. Liverpool cables were steady at ¼d decline. Paris and Antwerp were slightly higher and Berlin from ¼ to ¾ marks lower.

Receipts in the Northwest were 379 cars against 479 last Monday, and 237 a year ago. Chicago had 14 cars, and inspected out 100,441 bushels. The visible supply decreased 1,519,000 bushels, which was not as large a reduction as was looked for. The amount on ocean passage increased 960,000 bushels, and the English visible supply decreased 962,000 bushels. The world's shipments for the week were unexpectedly large, at 8,714,000 bushels. Atlantic seaboard clearances of wheat and flour aggregated 386,500 bushels. July wheat opened from 64c to 64¾c, declined to 62¾c, closing at 63¼@63¼c—⅝c under Saturday. Cash wheat was easy and ½c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 377,276 bushels; shipments, 565,612 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 365,584 bushels; shipments, 77,780 bushels.

CORN—Was devoid of interest from a speculative standpoint. It followed wheat in direction, as it was not affected by direct information. The opening was firm and the subsequent tone weak, with prices taking a declining course. The support accorded the market was of an indifferent sort. It was evident that weakness of wheat was more powerful than strength as an influence, which was doubtless due to the fact that the crop outlook is promising. Receipts were 104 cars, and 221,626 bushels were withdrawn from store. Liverpool cables were dull and unchanged. The visible supply decreased 982,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage increased to 320,000 bushels. Export clearances amounted to 228,871 bushels. July corn opened from 30⅝c to 30½c, declined to 30c, closing at 30⅛c—⅜c under Saturday. Cash corn was steady, closing easy. Receipts at principal Western points, 297,976 bushels; shipments, 393,966 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 345,990 bushels.

OATS—A gain in price for oats took place at immediate opening of the market, but it was not retained for long. Wheat and corn conveyed the weakness which soon attacked the market, the early advance being lost and the close marked by weakness. Receipts were 144 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. The visible supply decreased 388,000 bushels. July oats closed ⅛@⅜c under Saturday. Cash oats were easy and ⅛c per bushel lower.

RYE—Was quiet. Trade was confined to a few lots for shipment. There was an increase both in visible and local stocks. No. 2, to go to store, was salable at 36¾c; No. 3, to go to store, was quotable at 35½c. Sample sales of No. 2 were made at 37½c, free on board. May was 36½c, nominal; July was 37¾c asked; September, 38¾c asked.

BARLEY—Was steady. The offerings were a trifle larger than they have recently been. Local and visible stocks decreased slightly. Sales ranged from 28c to 35c for common to good malting. Fancy was nominally above those prices.

PROVISIONS—Traders in product were in a despondent mood. The hog receipts were very heavy, the tone of grain depressing, and speculation was lifeless. Prices were weak and declining on these influences, and the popular belief is that values will reach a much lower level before any improvement is probable. July pork closed 5@7½c lower; July lard unchanged, and July ribs a shade lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool quoted 6d decline on Cumberland sides and 3d on lard. Receipts were fair and shipments large. The cash market was steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 23 cars; corn, 215 cars; oats, 220 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

FREIGHTS—The Buffalo rate on corn was reduced to 1⅝c. The lines took all the grain offered. Charters to Port Huron were made at 1½c for corn.

HIDES—Were strong. The situation shows no probability of weakening, and packers are confident in their position. Packers' hides were quotable as follows: Natives, heavy, 7¼c asked; light, 6½c asked; native cows, heavy, 6¾c asked; light, 7c asked; butt brands, heavy, 6¾c asked; light, 5½c asked; Colorados, heavy, 6c asked; light, 5c asked; Texas, heavy, light, and extremes, 7¼c asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
May	63 @..	63¼@..	61⅝@..	61¾@61¾
July	64 @64¾	64¾@..	62⅞@..	63¼@63¼
Sept.	65 @65½	65¼@..	63⅜@..	63⅝@64
Corn, No. 2—				
May	29 @..	29 @..	28⅝@..	28⅞@..
June	29¼@..	29¼@..	29⅛@..	29¼@..
July	30⅜@30½	30½@..	30 @..	30⅛@..
Sept.	31⅛@..	31⅝@..	31⅛@..	31¼@31⅜
Oats, No. 2—				
May	18⅝@..	18¾@..	18⅛@..	18⅜@
July	19⅝@..	20 @..	19⅛@..	19⅜@..
Sept.	20⅛@..	20½@..	19⅜@19⅞	19¾@19⅞
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
July	$7.62½	$7.70	$7.55	$7.62½
Sept.	7.87½	7.87½	7.75	7.77½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
July	4.60	4.62½	4.57½	4.62½
Sept.	4.75	4.77½	4.72½	4.77½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
July	4.02½	4.07½	4.00	4.07½
Sept.	4.17½	4.20	4.15	4.20

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and steady; prices unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat, 61⅞@63¾c; No. 2 Spring wheat, 60@61c; No. 2 red, 65¾@67¾c; No. 2 corn, 29¼@29½c; No. 2 oats, 18⅝@19¼c; No. 2 rye, 36½c; No. 2 barley, 37c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 86c; prime timothy seed, $3.30, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.55@$7.60; lard, per 100 lb, $4.52½@4.55; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4@$4.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.25@$4.37½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $6.25; granulated, $5.62½@$5.75; standard A, $5.25; linseed oil, raw, 39c; boiled, 41c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	6,490	6,337
Wheat, bushels	9,750	110,106
Corn, bushels	90,070	222,954
Oats, bushels	149,262	169,780
Rye, bushels	2,600	1,240
Barley, bushels	26,950	4,974

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 15c; firsts, 14@14½c; seconds, 11@13c. Eggs were weak; fresh stock, 8@8½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 56s 3d; prime mess dull at 40s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull at 47s 6d; do, medium, dull at 40s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 40s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 29s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 27s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 25s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, no stock; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 23s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 24s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 24s 6d. Cheese—American finest white dull at 45s 6d; do, colored, dull at 41s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 17s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 16s 9d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 22s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 6½d; No. 1 Northern Spring dull at 5s 4d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 3¼d; May steady at 2s 11¾d; June steady at 3s; July steady at 3s 3¼d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s 6d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 20@40s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 9,400 quarters; from Pacific ports, 3,000 quarters; from other sources, 35,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 21,200 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, May delivery, 4 19-64@4 20-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 18-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 16-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 12-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 4-64@4 5-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 62-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 60-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 60-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 3 60-64d, value; February and March delivery, 3 61-64d, sellers.

LONDON, May 11.—The offerings at the wool sales to-day were 15,207 bales. Messrs. J. McComb, Son & Co., wool brokers, who conducted the sales, report that there was a representative selection of Australian wools, a full attendance of buyers, and a brisk sale, especially of superior parcels, for which Yorkshire and French operators competed sharply. There was a capital show of the best Tasmanian combing and greasies, which were spiritedly run up to high prices. The bulk of these wools were secured by the Yorkshire buyers. The low grades were slow and irregular. Lustrous wools were in steady demand at full prices. The transactions and the prices obtained were: New South Wales, 5,200 bales—Scoured, 7½d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 6¾d@1s 2½d; greasy, 4½d@1s; locks and pieces, 5½@11½d. Queensland, 3,200 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 5½d; locks and pieces, 8d@1s 3½d; greasy, 5½@9½d; locks and pieces, 7½@8½d. Victoria, 1,400 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 4½d; locks and pieces, 7@10½d; greasy, 6¼d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 4@9½d. South Australia, 1,900 bales—Scoured, 1s ½d; greasy, 4@9d; locks and pieces, 5½d. West Australia, 700 bales—Scoured, 10d@1s; greasy, 5½@9d; locks and pieces, 3¾@5¾d. Tasmania, 1,300 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 1s; greasy, 4½@1s 7d; locks and pieces, 4¼@9½d. New-Zealand, 2,200 bales—Scoured, 8½@9d; locks and pieces, 8d@1s 2½d; greasy, 7¼@10d; locks and pieces, 6d@8½d.

LONDON, May 11—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 13s 6d per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 11s 6d@12s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—May, 12s 5½d; August, 12s 9½d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 33s per quarter. Spirits of turpentine, 21s 3d per cwt.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 11.—Cotton steady; good middling, 7 15-16c; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 9-16c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, 2,603 bales; gross, 2,634 bales; sales, 1,050 bales; stock, 136,041 bales.

GALVESTON, May 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7⅝c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net and gross receipts, 2,264 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,535 bales; sales, 291 bales; stock, 27,104 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 758 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,644 bales; sales, 16 bales; stock, 28,461 bales.

East Liberty Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, May 11.—Cattle—Receipts fair; market slow at a decline of 10 or 12c on all grades; prime, $4.20@$4.30; good, $4.10@$4.20; good butchers', $3.80@$4.10; rough fat, $3.00@$3.65; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@$3.50; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts fair; market steady at a decline of 10 to 15c; best Yorkers and medium grades, $3.65@$3.70; common to fair Yorkers, $3.55@$3.60; heavy pigs, $3.50@$3.60; roughs, $2.25@$3.00. Sheep—Supply fair; market fair; prices 10@15c lower on both sheep and lambs; prime sheep, $3.60@$3.70; good, $3.00@$3.65; fair, $3.20@$3.60; common, $2.75@$3.00; culls, $1.00@$2.00; choice lambs, $4.50@$4.90; common to good lambs, $3.50@$4.25; Spring lambs, $5.00@$7.00; veal calves, $4.00@$4.50; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@$3.00.

St. Louis Cattle Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,644 head; market weak and prices 10@15c lower; native steers, $2.80@$3.90; cows, $2@$2.55; calves, $4.75@$5; Texas steers, $3.20@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,272 head; market opened weak and closed dull, with prices 5@10c below Saturday's figures; heavy, $3@$3.30; mixed, $2.90@$3.25; light, $3.15@$3.35. Sheep—Receipts, 4,863 head; market steady and prices unchanged; natives, $3.35; Southwestern, $2.80.

MAJORS CEMENT

TO STICK THINGS USE

CHEAP, QUICK, AND CERTAIN.

Repairs China, Glassware, Meerschaum, Bric-a-Brac, to put on skin, corn and bunion plasters, to hold a bandage on a wound or sore finger, tipping billiard cues.....15c., 25c.
Major's Rubber Cement, 2-oz. bottle, or in collapsible tubes, for repairing rubber boots and shoes, (old rubber will do for patches,) bicycle tires, rubber garments, silk umbrellas, &c..15c.
Major's Leather Cement repairs boots and shoes, garments and umbrellas of all kinds of material except rubber, applied same as on leather goods .....15c.
Major's Liquid Glue repairs furniture, books..10c.

The material we use is of the best. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LAWN AND KITCHEN

All the work savers—and work inspirers.

If you haven't kept watch you've no notion what a world of helps we've gathered for the man who wants to get a velvety lawn and a well kept garden in the easiest way, or for the woman who wants to see drudgery taken from kitchen work.

3-ply ¾ in. Rubber Hose, 25 feet, coupled complete, **$1.75, $2.25, $3.75;** 50 feet, **$3.50, $4.50, $7.50.**

Hose Reels, **65c.**

Brass Hose Pipe Combination, **25c.**

H., H. & Co.'s Lawn Mowers, guaranteed the best, 10 in., **$3.50;** 12 in., **$3.75;** 14 in., **$4.**

Women and children's Garden Sets, **10c** to **$1.35.**

The celebrated Eddy and Jewett Refrigerators. Eddy Upright, **$12.50** to **$65;** Jewett Upright, **$8** to **$32.50.**

Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s Ice Cream Freezers, 1 to 10 qts., **$1.30** to **$5.10.**

Galvanized lined Water Coolers, Japanned in fancy colors, 1½ to 10 gals., **90c.** to **$2.65.**

Pearl handle Dinner Knives, **$14.50** doz.

Clauss Knives for bread, cake, paring, **19c.**

Chopping Knives, **10c.**

Stag handle Carving Sets, silver bolster, 3 pieces, **$4.25.**

Stag handle Carver and Fork, **95c.**

Cocoa handle Kitchen Carvers, **25c.**

Celluloid handle Dinner Knives, **$2.75, $3.50** to **$7** doz.

Ivory handle Dinner Knives, **$8.50, $10,** to **$20** doz.

Corkscrews, **10** to **50c.**

VENETIAN LACES.

Four great lots, some of them at quarter of recent values.

Lot 1—Heavy Venetian Lace Insertings, **15c.** Grass linen Lace Insertings, **15c.** Oriental Laces, up to 8 in., **15c.**

Lot 2—Heavy Venetian Laces. Wide grass linen Lace Insertings; Wide Venetian blouse Insertings; all at **25c** yd.; values up to $1.

Lot 3—Heavy, wide Venetian Laces. Beautiful grass linen Laces, entirely new, all at **50c;** values up to $2.

Lot 4—New Venetian Points and grass linen Laces.

Extra wide and heavy Venetian Laces, all at **95c;** values up to $5.

THE NEW BOOK TABLE

To name all the Books on our New Book Table would be to list every popular publication of this country and a good share of those from other lands.

When a new Book is ready, no matter where or by whom published, this is the place to find it—and at the right price, too, every time.

We have a complete Book Store and a stock that is not to be confounded with the usual department store hodge-podge assortment.

Three specials—in the general stock:

Bryant's History of the United States, from the discovery of the Northmen to the end of the Civil War. By William Cullen Bryant and Sydney Howard Gay. Over 1,000 illustrations, many of them full page, 4 vols., octavo. Made to sell at $24. Our price, **$7.**

Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge, (copyright 1893,) nearly 900 pages, 800 illustrations, over 100 maps, 70 of them double page colored maps. Made to sell at $5.50 cloth; $6 sheep; $6.50 half morocco. Our price, **$1.65** cloth; **$1.90** sheep; **$2.25** half morocco.

England, Picturesque and Descriptive, a reminiscence of foreign travel. By Joel Cook. 487 engravings on wood, quarto, gilt edges. $5. Our price, **$1.65.**

FINE FEATHER BOAS

We have the finest sorts that can be produced. Selected pure Ostrich Feathers. Here is the entire stock of a great manufacturer who has closed his workshops.

Boas at **$10** were two or three times that before we began this price leveling.

These are not trashy, uneven, re-dyed, or string Boas gotten up to serve for catch price business.

RIBBONS

The greatest Ribbon selling New York has seen for many a day. No wonder. $1 Persian warp print, all-silk Ribbons, at **25c** yd. is one of the items.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

NEGLIGE SHIRTS

Easy, breezy, happy-go-lucky or daintily dressy Shirts. For men or boys. The Spring assortment is in full feather—a stock fuller of comfort suggestions for the Summer days than we ever before could show you.

Men's percale Dress Shirts, 2 collars and one pair cuffs, **$1** and **$1.30.**

Men's Dress Shirts, white bodies, colored bosoms, pair reversible link cuffs, **$1.**

Men's extra fine madras and percale Dress Shirts, 2 pair cuffs, **$1.50.**

Men's percale and madras Neglige Shirts, starched collar and cuffs, **$1** to **$2.50.**

Men's silk-and-cotton Neglige Shirts, imported, **$2.75.**

Boys' percale and madras Neglige Shirts, **$1, $1.25, $1.50.**

Shirts made to order, white or colored. Sample shirt made if desired.

WOMEN'S SHOES

Here are about 150 pairs of tan kid Oxfords, made by hand from Hauselt's best leather on improved pointed lasts. High class Shoes that in another month will be scarce at $3.50, but so bought as to go now at **$1.95.**

200 pairs women's very fine black glazed kid Oxfords, on plain common sense last, hand turned soles, plain heels, **$1.50;** usually $2.50 quality.

DRESS LININGS

Rustle Cambric in black, **5c.** yd.

Moire Batiste in black, **8c.** yd.

Fancy Silesia with black back, **12½c.** yd.

Genuine Hair Cloth, gray, **22c.**

Finest black French Hair Cloth, **25c.**

White and colored wool Moreen, **40c.**

ART GOODS

Decorative Art Silks, 32 in., every shade and combination, **45c.** yd.

Pure down filled Pillows, odorless, fully stuffed, well covered, 20 in. square, **50c.**

Japanese Silk Lambrequins, hand-embroidered with gold, fringed all around, **$1,** up to the most expensive sorts.

Stamped Linens, all sizes and shapes, **50c.;** values up to $1.

DOTTED SWISS

A new lot from St. Gall. Entirely new and very finely woven. These Swisses have brought 75c. yd. Two cases of them just off the French steamer, and the price is **29c.** yd. as long as they will last. It is really three yards for the price of one.

SENSATIONAL JEWELRY

Sterling Silver Shirt Waist Sets, all very heavy and strong—Collar Button, 3 Studs, and a pair of Sleeve Link Buttons, beautifully shaped and engraved, **48c.** set. Not to be compared with the flimsy sets that are advertised at catch prices.

BICYCLES.

Victors For Gentlemen.

Victorias For Ladies.

Highest grade in every respect. "Thoroughbred" describes them as well as any one word, perhaps.

Only the care expended on the selection and treatment of material can produce such machines. Every part of the bicycle made by us in our own factory and **properly** made. If you are interested, see us about this.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,

OLDEST AMERICAN MAKERS OF SAFETY BICYCLES.

N. Y. HOUSE, 23 Warren St.

Harlem Agency, 7 W. 125th St.

BICYCLES.

Our Bicycle Uniforms

They wear well, and they fit well. You feel that you have the right thing. Made with the same care as a tailor-made suit. Exclusive styles, and at very low prices. That is why our sales to date have been so heavy in this line.

We have a beauty for . . $5.00
Odd Bicycle Pants, $1.50 and 2.00
Odd Bicycle Coats, extra low prices.
Bicycle Suits, the $10 kind . . 7.00

Bicycle Sundries.—Lamps, Bells, Oil, Pumps, Repair Kits, Spalding Cyclometer, Christy Anatomical Saddle, perfection of saddle construction, especially adapted for women cyclists, price $5.00. Up-to-date Riding School. Modern cycling taught. Lessons by appointment. Most complete in the city. At 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

See that the Christy Anatomical Saddle is fitted to your bicycle.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 126-130 Nassau Street. Uptown Depot, SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d Street.

Some Riders Carry Their Wheels, REMINGTON WHEELS Carry Their Riders.

That's the difference. Familiarize yourself with good bicycle construction—examine the Remington, the wheel that adds to the health, wealth, and happiness of all but repair men. REMINGTON ARMS CO., UP-TOWN BRANCH: 59th St. and Grand Circle. BROOKLYN BRANCH: 533 Fulton Street, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 313-315 Broadway, New-York City.

Remington Bicycles—The finest that experience can produce—that money can purchase

The man who gets more for his money than expected is always pleased—buyers of the Elmwood $65.

are more than pleased.

ELMWOOD CYCLE CO., 57 Park Place, 107 E. 125th St. Brooklyn, 1,216 Bedford Av.

BARNES WHITE FLYERS. WARWICKS BEN-HURS.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES. Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale. DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

1,000 2D HAND BICYCLES, $9 UP

Just bought up from New-England dealers for spot cash, Columbias, Victors, Hartfords, Remingtons, Ramblers, Libertys, Crescents, Warwicks, etc., at $19, $25, $29, and $35, all in perfect condition. 1,000 1895 models, new, $39 each. ALSO 1,000 '96 MODELS, VARIOUS MAKES. $50 and $60, cost $100. Open Mon. Evgs. Old wheels taken in exchange.

HERALD CYCLE CO., Basem't, nr. Beekman, 114 Nassau St.

THE ARTICLES REVIEWING THE COURSE OF

Business in Real Estate

which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of

FORTHCOMING SALES AT AUCTION

is the most complete and accurate published. All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, 5:50, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown, letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Haiti, and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba; at 1 PM for Barbados direct and for North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Sobralense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Sobralense";) at $3 PM for Costa Rica and Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Guadeloupe and Barbados, per steamship Terrier.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for Colombia, via Curacao, must be directed "per Venezuela.") at 3 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel.

FRIDAY.—At $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Castle Eden; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 23 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM. On or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, especially addressed, (via Europe only,) steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster. Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 8, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Lahn, Tu., May 12, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., May 30, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., May 16, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 19, 10 AM | L

BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. MORTON.

A Number of Measures Regarding Improvements in New-York.

ALBANY, May 11.—Gov. Morton has signed the following bills:

Changing the name of the Home Missionary Society.

Amending the charter of the American Institute of New-York City.

Amending act incorporating the Commercial Traveler's Home Association of America.

Extending the time of completion of organization of Elevated Railroad Passenger Insurance Company.

Providing for the receipt and disposition of fines imposed by the Court of Special Sessions in New-York City.

Increasing from $75,000 to $250,000 the amount to be expended in constructing a new bridge connecting Pelham Bay with City Park, in Westchester County.

Providing for the completion of Riverside Park in New-York City, and appropriating $150,000.

Prohibiting the laying out of roads through certain grounds of the University of the City of New-York.

Authorizing the alteration of maps and profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City.

Providing for a public park at the junction of East One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, King's Bridge Road, and the Grand Boulevard, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York City.

Continuing in office State Geologist Hall, providing for his salary, and making his department an independent one.

To enable the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of New-York City to extend the bridge over the New-York and Harlem Railroad between Pelham Avenue and the King's Bridge Road.

Prohibiting the use of soft coal in cities of the second class, providing the local authorities have also prohibited the use of such coal.

A large number of bills of local bearing were also signed by the Governor to-day.

HEAVY FIRE LOSSES IN PATERSON.

The Hinchliffe Malt House and Silk Works Destroyed.

PATERSON, N. J., May 11.—The two upper stories of the malt house of the Hinchliffe Malting and Brewing Company were destroyed by fire this evening, with 350,000 bushels of malt. The loss is about $300,000, covered by insurance.

The Machinists' Association Building, on the end of the river, below the Passaic Falls, was burned at the same hour.

The Haenichen Brothers occupied the second floor for weaving silk broad goods; Garrett Planter, a silk twister, the third; a few small firms were on the lower floor. The silk firms estimate their loss at $50,000 each, partly insured.

The building, one of the oldest in the city, was owned by John J. Moorehead, whose loss is fully covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 11—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, partly cloudy weather, preceded by showers near the coast, slightly warmer in Eastern portion, variable winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, partly cloudy and cooler weather, with conditions favorable for local showers, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair and slightly cooler, possibly thunderstorms in the afternoon or evening, westerly winds. VIRGINIA, generally fair, cooler in northern portion, westerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, generally fair, continued warm southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, partly cloudy, probably local thunderstorms in northern portions, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, preceded by showers in northeast portion, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, westerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, local showers, followed by fair weather, southwesterly winds. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy, with conditions favorable for local thunderstorms, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, and WEST VIRGINIA, partly cloudy weather, probably local thunderstorms, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, and INDIANA, partly cloudy weather, with conditions favorable for local thunderstorms, light to fresh variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy weather, cooler in southeastern portion, light to fresh variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, fresh to brisk easterly winds, warmer in western portion. WISCONSIN, fair, except in northern portions, local rains, fresh to brisk southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS: the weather will be generally fair, but conditions are favorable for local thunderstorms, warmer in northeastern portion, southerly winds. MISSOURI and IOWA, partly cloudy weather, probably local rains, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, local rains, cooler in southern portion, easterly winds, shifting to southerly. KANSAS, fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, winds shifting to westerly. NEBRASKA, local thunderstorms, followed by fair weather, westerly winds. COLORADO, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers during the evening or night, warmer, westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, preceded by rain in eastern portion, cooler in eastern portion, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, local rains, cooler in eastern portion, variable winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, local rains and partly cloudy weather, westerly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Pepin and at Duluth. The depression which was central over South Dakota this morning has moved slightly northward, with increasing energy, and it now extends from Kansas over North Dakota, attended by thunderstorms in the States of the Missouri Valley. The pressure has decreased in the central valleys and increased over New-England, New-York, and the greater portion of the lake region. The barometer has risen rapidly on the Pacific coast, and it is lowest over North Dakota, but there is a second depression central to the north of Montana. The temperature has fallen decidedly in New-England, near Lake Superior, and at Central Rocky Mountain stations, and it is about 10° cooler from Kentucky northward over the upper lake region. Thunderstorms are reported from the Ohio, Central Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and light showers from the New-England coast. The weather continues fair generally throughout the Southern States and the lake region, with increased cloudiness in the West Gulf States and in the lake regions. Fair weather will probably continue in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. Partly cloudy weather and local showers are indicated for New-England and thence westward over the Middle Atlantic States, the lake regions, and the Ohio Valley, and local thunderstorms are likely to continue in the Northwest. The weather will continue cool on the New-England coast and it will be cooler in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

34th ST., 211 WEST.—Newly, elegantly furnished rooms; suit or otherwise; board unexcelled; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

2D FLOOR.—Suites, with private baths; single rooms; southern exposure; references. 14 West 33d St.

47th ST., 3 EAST.—Opposite Windsor; elegantly furnished parlor floor suite, private bath; physician or bachelor; also two square rooms and bath; breakfast; valet attendance.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOM; LARGE CLOSET; running water; private family; for gentleman. 30 West 35th St.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

LEXINGTON AV., 122.—Large unfurnished front room to let, $260 per year, including water, gas, &c.

ROOMS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN DESIRES FURNISHED ROOM with bath. W. B., Box 197 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—French lady wishes to keep house for the Summer and is a good cook. A. Hauser, 288 7th Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress; city or country; good references; no cards. 335 East 43d St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid, or to go as waitress in country for Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, 146 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to place first-class chambermaid and seamstress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, before 12 o'clock, 18 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. Present employer's, 60 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish woman as chambermaid; age, 25; best city references. Address; two days, T. Bjorckman, 30 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or would wait on lady; has first-class city references. 377 4th Av., Davis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thorough chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; best personal city reference. H. W., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants to place her chambermaid in a private family, city or country, whom she can highly recommend. 32 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; five years' reference from last employer. 136 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to the country wishes to place a competent chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting. 30 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid; will assist with parlor work. 115 East 57th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping on the 18th of this month desires to secure place for her two excellent servants as chambermaid and waitress; willing to go in the country for the Summer. Call, from 2 to 5 P. M., at 36 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants position for first-class chambermaid, whom she recommends highly for fidelity, sobriety, honesty, and thorough knowledge of her duties; lady can be seen, between 1 and 2 o'clock. Address, three days, Employer, 25 East 79th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; smart, willing, and obliging; neat worker; small private family; city or country; Protestant; present employer can be seen. 223 East 74th St.; grocery store.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping desires to find a place for her chambermaid and waitress; country for the Summer months. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday forenoon, at 153 West 74th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wants to find a situation for chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in pantry; eighteen months in her employ; country preferred. 11 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID—MAID.—By two German girls, sisters, as chambermaid and maid or take care of grown children; good waitress; in private family; city or country. Mrs. Basta, 1,728 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat North German as chambermaid and seamstress, or nursery governess; best reference; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best references. 1,828 2d Av., Marker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving the city desires employment for a girl as chambermaid in a private family. Please call, in the morning, third apartment, 182 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in private family; five years' city references. 251 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid and seamstress; willing to go to the country for Summer; best city references. M., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; first-class city references. 1,626 1st Av., care of A. Johnson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; first-class chambermaid, and assist in waiting; city or country; best references; no cards. 326 East 57th St., Savage's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city reference. 548 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and to assist with sewing; three years' personal reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid in private family; present employer can be seen. 54 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; best city references. 1,244 2d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A German girl, well educated, good references, wishes to go to Europe as companion with a family. Fraulein, Times Office, 1,338 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—By three first-class servants; to go together or separate; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress; the third as laundress and chambermaid; best city references for each. 219 West 32d St., rear.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving town desires to find situations for two servants; both highly recommended; German cook from Hamburg; the other chambermaid or waitress; city or country. Apply, Monday and Tuesday, 109 West 43d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent women; one as cook; soups, meats; thorough baker; creams; other as chambermaid and to do washing, or as kitchenmaid; make herself useful; city references; lady seen. 212 East 81st St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands catering for luncheons and dinners; takes full charge of kitchen; city reference from last employer. 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; makes excellent bread, cake, pastry, and deserts, and understands the management of milk and butter; country preferred; good reference. B. N., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By mother and daughter (English) as cook and chambermaid and waitress; woman good cook; no washing; would do plain ironing; high reference. Mrs. L., 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—By middle-age woman, who understands work in all its branches; would assist with washing if required, and go to country; best reference given. 450 West 42d St.

COOK.—By young woman, as competent cook, in private family; understands all kinds family cooking; first-class city and country reference; country preferred. 109 West 46th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook and baker; larding, clear soups, jellies, creams, ices; city or country; first-class city reference. 241 West 37th St., two flights, back.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, together; cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; city or country; have best city references. M. C., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress in small private family; city or country. 34 East 63d St., present employer's.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, one as cook, the other as waitress; together or separate; first-class city references; city or country. 70 West 31st St., Pearson's bell.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best of city reference; wages $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron; in private family; willing to go to the country; best city reference. 109 East 89th St., Murphy's bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; can take entire charge of kitchen; do marketing, if required; care of milk and butter; best city reference. 322 East 37th St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant young woman; is good baker; will go short distance in the country; good references. 319 East 32d St., second floor.

COOK.—By competent woman; good cook; day or week, or would do plain washing by day; personal city reference. J. G., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook in a private family; city reference. 409 West 48th St., Robinson's bell.

COOK.—Present employer wishes to secure situation for her cook, whom she can recommend. 12 West 17th St.

COOK—KITCHENMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Best references; cook's wages, $45. Call, Monday, at 27 West 20th St., present employer's.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Willing to go to the country for Summer; city reference. 79 East 121st St.; ring first bell.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—In small private family, or do housework; good city reference. 424 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; can take place of chef; understands her business thoroughly. Present employer, 3 East 34th St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook in private family; will do coarse washing; country preferred; city reference. 570 2d Av., 1 flight.

COOK.—By young woman; excellent plain cook; would assist washing; best city references. 412 West 56th St.

COOK.—First-class; by day or week; all kinds meats, soups, entrées, and desserts. 157 East 52d St., three flights, M. H.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress; reference. 491 6th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a capable woman as a good cook and laundress; family in country preferred; good reference. 843 3d Av., ring top bell.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; willing to do coarse washing; best city reference. Collins, 52 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman; thoroughly understands her business; best of city references. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; good baker; soups, desserts, and entrées; coarse washing, if desired; personal references. 126 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a young girl to do cooking and assist with washing and sewing; good references. 236 West 16th St.; ring O'Donnell's bell.

COOK.—Highly recommended; understands all branches; in private family. 4 5th Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; city or country; best references. 316 West 44th St.; Gallagher's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By cook and laundress; city or country; best city reference. 152 East 132d St.

COOK.—First-class; willing to go to the country for Summer; best city reference. 155 East 33d St.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook, washer, and ironer; has good city reference; seen two days. 317 East 35th St.; 1st floor.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; good baker, pastry, &c.; reference. 28 East 58th St.,

COOK.—By first-class cook, in private family; first-class city reference. 468 8th Av., rear.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, cleaning; reference. Woods, 105 West 17th St.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out by the day house cleaning. Mrs. Kirby, 22 West 67th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; accustomed to fine work; wishes to make engagements with ladies who require high-class work done at their residence and at moderate rates; young ladies outfits; wedding and Summer gowns promptly attended to. M. C., 204 East 46th St.

A.—MME. AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST., LATE with Redfern, in London, and Worth, in Paris; continues from $5; evening waist, $2.50; bicycle suits, riding habits reasonable; at home or out; try her.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling; children's dresses. Mme. Huih, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will make dresses at reasonable prices and at short notice by the day; all the latest styles. Mrs. Budden, care of Mrs. Sherman, 92 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced; will do first-class work very reasonable; latest fashions; by day or week; references. Mrs. C. B., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Street dresses made by latest designs; waist perfect fit and style. 233 West 39th St. M. E. Donnelly.

MME. AMELIE, 101 WEST 14TH ST.; LATE with Redfern, in London and Worth in Paris; costumes from $5 up; evening waists, $2:50; at home preferred; try her.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German young lady; teaches German, French, English, and music; for the Summer in the country as teacher or companion for board only; highest references. Literature, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a Parisian as governess or useful traveling companion; perfect German, English; understands traveling thoroughly; good seamstress; highest personal references. Mademoiselle, 119 East 24th St.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wants a position for her experienced, competent German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend. Present employer's, 46 East 76th St.

GOVERNESS.—By a competent German woman as governess; speaks French; good references. T. P., 5 West 50th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—A lady would like position for refined young girl as nursery governess or companion, whom she can highly recommend; speaks German; fond of children; willing to travel. 15 East 57th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined middle-aged American as housekeeper, or as nurse to an invalid or elderly lady, or as mother's assistant; willing to go in the country; distance no objection; excellent reference. Mrs. A., 530 6th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; three years' reference. 433 West 34th St.; ring Campbell's bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a young woman to do general housework. 101 East 40th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a first-class kitchenmaid who has been with chef. Call, present employer's, Monday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, 54 East 57th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and COURIER.—Competent; speaks French, English, German, and Russian; accomplished dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; good city references. Elsie, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant; North German; very well educated; good dressmaker, packer, and traveler; competent in all maid's duties; age, 27; first-class reference. T. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes a place for her maid, whom she can highly recommend; thoroughly understands dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; good packer. 46 West 49th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French woman of middle age; seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; experienced in all her duties; highest reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—English; for one or two ladies; good hairdresser; also does dressmaking; accustomed to packing and traveling; best city references. A. F., 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; neat sewer; excellent hairdresser and experienced packer; will take care of a child; best city reference. 316 East 33d St., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant young woman as lady's maid; willing to assist with other light work; city references. 172 East 62d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; best city references. S. M., Box 823 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Good seamstress; German; good reference. 160 East 36th St., care of Mrs. Szellat, basement.

MAID.—Good packer; thoroughly understands dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; can be seen at present employer's. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 46 West 47th St.

MAID.—By competent English maid and seamstress to grown children; assist with lessons, &c.; best sewer; excellent personal references. M. R., 30 East 70th St.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. Cass, 206 East 41st St.; Hassett's bell.

MAID.—By a young Swedish girl as maid for growing children and seamstress; good reference. Call from 10 to 4, 418 East 77th St., Levin's bell; no cards.

MAID.—By a refined American girl as maid to lady or grown child; excellent seamstress; best city references; willing to travel. Woodbury, 450 East 84th St.

MAID.—By experienced traveling maid; speaks several languages; first-class hairdresser; good sailor; excellent references. 35 West 38th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—Best city references; would like to go to Lenox, Mass. S. F., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as thorough laundress; first-class city references; also present employer can be seen when suited. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly competent; three years' city references from last employer. J. M., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; best reference; city or country; private family. 224 East 81st St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent girl as first-class laundress in small private family going to country; willing to assist with chamberwork; best reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady would like to find a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Tuesday, 10 to 12, at 21 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress and chambermaid; nice private family; good city reference. 139 East 42d St.; ring A. M.'s bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress in private family; city reference. K. R., Box 38, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best references. Laundress, 1,629 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 323 East 89th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman as first-class laundress; city or country; best city reference. 33 West 11th St., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress, to go out by the day. 211 East 28th St.; one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class; good city reference; wages from $22 to $25. 209 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; would like washing at her home; beautiful open-air drying. L. O., 374 10th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. 159 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress; country preferred. 201 East 55th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an American Protestant girl as experienced infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant; trained in hospital; best city reference. 844 3d Av.; Armstrong's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent young woman as infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding; best personal references. M. M., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent German Protestant nurse to take charge of infants; best references. 212 East 14th St., basement.

NURSE.—Lady desires a situation for thoroughly competent infant's or young child's nurse; French woman, with great many years' experience; takes charge from birth and can highly recommend her. 671 5th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent American woman as nurse; will wait on a lady; good seamstress; operates; will travel; city or country; best of reference. M. V. G., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By American Protestant, aged 27, to take entire charge of infant; training school and private family reference. 537 West 50th St., fourth bell.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a position for a baby's nurse, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, between 10 and 1 o'clock on Monday, 12 North Washington Square.

NURSE.—By first-class, competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing, obliging; best references, personal. Call, two days, 1,531 Broadway.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent young woman as nurse and do plain sewing in first-class family; seven years' best city references. 408 West 31st St.

NURSE.—Refined, experienced; capable of taking entire charge; speaks excellent English and German; good seamstress; best city references. Miss Vollers, 450 East 84th St.

NURSE.—By an American girl as nurse for child or children over two years old; thoroughly experienced and can furnish highest references; would go to the country. M., 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By a competent, reliable nurse to infant or grown children; can take full charge; city or country; best city reference. M. H., 251 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By an American Protestant, aged 27, to take entire charge of infant; training school and private family reference. 157 West 62d St., Samson's bell.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed, in private family as nurse to grown children; can sew neatly. 345 West 16th St., Taylor bell.

NURSE.—By trustworthy French nurse; capable to take charge of young children; best references. 308 West 31st St.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a French girl for grown children or infant; good seamstress; good city references. Nurse, 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an educated North German girl, speaking German only, as nurse; good references. Educated, 1,026 3d Ave.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse; takes entire charge night; best city references; no cards; wages, $20. 305 West 43d St.

NURSE.—To grown children, chamberwork, and sewing; is willing and obliging; wages, $16. 100 West 53d St., Burns's bell.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse with good references; $10 a week. 327 6th Av., third floor.

NURSE GIRL.—By educated German girl to children; willing to do some chamberwork. Rosenfield, 233 East 87th St.

NURSEGIRL.—By respectable girl, age 15, to take care of children; a nice family preferred to wages. 228 East 58th St., second floor.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—A lady wishes to place a girl now in her employ as parlor or chamber maid; she is also a competent waitress. 9 West 9th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By Egyptian girl, who speaks French, German, and English, as seamstress or chambermaid. 101 Park Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady is desirous of obtaining situations for two good servants. Can be seen at present employer's, 39 West 54th St., to-day, between the hours of 10 and 1; disengaged May 15.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find situations in the country for two good servants; waitress, chambermaid; will be disengaged June 1. Apply, between 10 and 1, at 49 East 20th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly competent in the duties of a good waitress; best city references; city or country. F., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family; city or country; best reference. 347 West 49th St.; ring Reynolds's bell.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress or chambermaid in a private, first-class family; three years' reference. 424 West 26th St.; top floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—By neat, respectable Protestant as waitress and chambermaid in private family; good personal city references. Care Ross, 235 West 19th St., third floor, back.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; has six years' city reference; thoroughly understands waiting in all its branches. N. M., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a small private family. Call, Tuesday, at 32 East 31st St.

WAITRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes to find a position for a waitress whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at 55 Clinton Place.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a small private American family; city or country; best city reference. M. K., 203 East 48th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; competent chambermaid and seamstress; two and a half years' reference; wages, $18. 240 East 102d St.

WAITRESS.—In private family; will assist with chamberwork; city or country. 146 East 43d St.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl; thoroughly experienced; best of references. A. Bethell, 219 2d Av.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress in a small private family. Call, on Monday, after 11 o'clock, at 32 East 31st St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; willing and obliging; city references. Lavan, 436 9th Av.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—A young lady wishes few more private customers at her home or out; élite only. 26 West 27th St., near Broadway; open at 9 A. M.

MANICURE.—Young lady; wishes few customers at her address or out; élite only. Miss Helen, 26 West 27th St., near Broadway.

TO EUROPE.—Norwegian lady, well educated, would accompany lady going to Europe; references. Norwegian, Box 290 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a place for her butler; honest, sober, industrious, and very obliging young man; speaks several languages; can highly recommend him. Call, 11 to 1 P. M., 65 West 55th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By young French Swiss; large experience; speaks three languages; in good family; best city references; height, 6 feet. Advertiser, 215 West 28th St., third bell.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By competent colored man in private family; city or country; can furnish first-class city reference. C. S., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler; has lived in her service two years; obliging, sober, honest, and trustworthy. P. G., 81 East 47th St.

BUTLER—COOK or CHAMBERMAID.—By married couple; man as butler; wife as cook or chambermaid; no children; best reference. A. Anderson, 8 South St., Morristown, N. J.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; keeps silver like new; excellent recommendations; leaving on account of family breaking up; lady can be seen. 897 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced Englishman; where parlormaid or second man is kept; age 30; excellent city references. W. T., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—Very intelligent young man, honest and sober, wishes position in family; city or country; best references. A. P., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French Swiss couple; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended for capacities; good character; two years' reference from last employer. A., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman, age 30, with first-class reference; fully competent; disengaged on account of death. F., 69 West 56th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a competent Swiss German; single; age, 32; city or country; very good city references. 314 East 65th St., Herman.

BUTLER.—By a young man; best city reference; lady breaking up housekeeping. F., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a single man; thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; wages, $50. Butler, 7 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By a competent Frenchman as butler in private family; disengaged May 25. Present employer's, 65 East 53d St.

BUTLER.—By a well-experienced, middle-aged man; English; good city references. W. I., care of Mrs. Flynn, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By Swede; good city references. 23 West 39th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; $40; willing and obliging; good references. Drummond, care of 78 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—By Swede; 26; first-class references; good worker; city or country. Charles, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—For family going in the country, or for house for sale or rent or under repairs; best references from former employers. Caretaker, 58 West 69th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a married couple, to take care of house; furnished or unfurnished; good references. Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By man and wife care of private house for Summer months; well recommended. Mrs. Deltschman, 210 East 38th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By respectable young man; single; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; will be disengaged June 1st; country preferred. Address T. C., Box 434, Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness, lawns, gardening, cows; splendid credentials; sober, civil, honest; excellent rider, driver; city, country. Willing, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent; stylish driver; several years' unsurpassed recommendations prominent (accessible) city families; temperate, honest; moderate expectations. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN.—(Wife fine laundress;) thoroughly experienced; unsurpassed testimonials; courteous, temperate, trustworthy; skillful, stylish driver; country preferred; generally useful. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; good, careful driver; five years' reference from last place. M. C., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; is willing to be generally useful; can give best of reference from employer; country preferred. A. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class man; single; thoroughly experienced in care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; generally useful. C., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—As I am giving up my horses, I wish a situation for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend; married. J. Macdonough, 86 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; married; one in family; best New-York and Newport references from prominent families; present employer can be seen. Johnson, 321 West 47th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Competent, experienced, single, Protestant, temperate; careful driver; first-class reference. W., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' first-class personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young man; 30; understands care of horses and carriages; lawn, flowers, and good gardener; references. 753 6th Av., box 179.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; highly recommended by last employer. Frank Tipping, care Massen's stable, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; age 30; thoroughly understands care horses, harness, and carriages; 3½ years' reference; last employer can be seen. J. B., 212 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent with four-in-hand or tandem; leaving on account of family giving up horses; best reference; employer can be seen. Curtis, 115 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By competent single man in private family; city or country; five years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. J. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man as coachman and groom in country; Protestant; reference from best families in New-York. E. S., care of Miller, 347 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class city driver; family can be seen before going to Europe. Johnson, 174 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; is a good driver; smart with horses; will be found willing and obliging; reference. Hay, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Honest, sober, willing, obliging; first-class city or country reference, country preferred. 235 East 39th St. R.

COACHMAN.—By German; thoroughly understands his business, and generally useful; good city reference. Adolph, 999 6th Av., store.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Who thoroughly understands his business; a good, careful driver; best city reference. F. E., 18 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—I would like to obtain a situation for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend. 39 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—English; thoroughly understands his work; first-class driver; city or country; best personal references. A. B., 1,721 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, sober, steady man; excellent references, personal and written. Coachman, 649 2d Av., first floor, back.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—German; married; age 35; height, 5 feet 8 inches; understands business in all its branches; perfectly experienced; city and Brooklyn driver; willing to take charge of gentleman's place; absolutely sober, honest, trustworthy; city or country; first-class reference. Coachman, 248 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By German; married, (35;) height 5 feet 8 inches; understands business in all its branches perfectly; experienced city and Brooklyn driver; willing to take charge gentleman's place; absolutely sober, honest, trustworthy; city, country; first-class reference. Coachman, 248 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly competent; superior rider, trainer, driver tandem; highest testimonials prominent accessible metropolitan families; temperate, obliging, courteous, trustworthy; smart appearance. Moderate, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; unquestionable recommendations; expert horseman; skillful, careful driver; stylish appearance; temperate, courteous, industrious, faithful; moderate expectations. Punctual, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone, 1,619-38th.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman proposing to be absent during the Summer will take pleasure in recommending his coachman to any one needing such service; he is attentive, skillful, sober, and trustworthy in every way. Penroyal Stable, 15 and 17 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced coachman, (wife superior cook, laundress;) stylish rider; tandem driver; horn blower; unquestionable recommendations; obliging, temperate, trustworthy. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway; telephone—1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—By a competent married man, 35, no family; good driver in double and single harness; willing and obliging; good reference. Edward, Marlborough Carriage Factory, Claremont Av., Brooklyn.

G

ANOTHER BRIDGE PLAN

TRUSTEES CONSIDERING ELEVATED ROADS' PROPOSITION.

Want the Bridge Extended Several Hundred Feet in Brooklyn to Permit Their Trains and Other Companies' Cars to Run over It Under Regulations by the Trustees, the Companies to Pay for Extensions, Property Taken, &c.

A new plan for running trains of the elevated roads across the Brooklyn Bridge was submitted to the Trustees of the bridge at their meeting yesterday afternoon. No action was taken on the proposed substitution of electricity for the present cable power. Bids had been received for the new plant and a start had been made to open them, when it was decided to leave the matter to the Executive Committee to report at a special meeting to-morrow afternoon.

There were present at the meeting six of the eight Trustees—Mayor Wurster and Controller Palmer of Brooklyn and Trustees Keeny, Henriques, and Page.

The first business was a communication from ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of the Nassau Electric Railroad of Brooklyn. Mr. Johnson wanted permission from the bridge Trustees to run the cars of his road in a loop around the blocks bounded by Adams, Sands, Washington, and Concord Streets. The cars of the Nassau line now run through Concord Street into Washington Street and alongside the new bridge terminal on a short side track. They then have to be switched back to the up-town track. Mr. Johnson's scheme would provide a loop, do away with all switching, and allow the cars to be run with greater regularity. The tracks on Sands Street are now controlled by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. Mr. Johnson's application was laid on the table.

A communication signed by Frederick Uhlmann, President of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, and James Jourdan, President of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, was read.

The communication proposed that the bridge be extended in Brooklyn several hundred feet easterly and westerly, north of the northerly line of Tillary Street to Adams Street and to Fulton Street, connecting with the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated Railroads; that railroad tracks, switches, and curves be constructed on said extensions to permit the operation of trains of the elevated railroads over the railroad tracks of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, insuring through elevated railroad transportation from the New-York terminus of the bridge to terminal points of the elevated railroads in Brooklyn, and vice versa, under regulations, schedules, tolls to be paid to the Trustees, and rates of fare to be charged, as shall be agreed upon.

It is proposed that the locomotives, or, if preferable, one of the cars of each elevated train, be supplied with a cable grip, so that while on the bridge the elevated trains will be propelled by cable in the same manner as the trains of the bridge railroad. At the New-York terminus one track adjacent to the incoming platform and one track adjacent to the outgoing platform will be reserved especially for elevated trains, leaving the same trackage and switching facilities as are now available for the bridge railroad, and by means of which the bridge railroad transports 20,000 passengers per hour and 140,000 passengers per day. The capacity of the railroad of the bridge will then be 40,000 passengers per hour, or 280,000 passengers per day, anticipating increasing travel for at least twenty-five years hence, and affording through transportation without change of cars to 60 per cent. of passengers using the railroads of the bridge.

Since the elevated railroads operate trains consisting of one locomotive and five cars each, and the locomotive while on the bridge track will be but a grip machine, it is but necessary to compare the weight and length of a loaded elevated train with the weight and length of a loaded bridge train to determine that the maximum live load imposed on the bridge is practically the same in both cases.

Average weight of an elevated locomotive, with coal and water, (lbs.)	48,000
Weight of five empty elevated cars	125,000
Aggregate weight of 500 passengers, (average 130 lbs)	65,000
Total weight of a five-car elevated train and motor, (lbs.)	238,000
Length of a five-car elevater train and motor over all, (ft)	258.95
Weight of one bridge cable cars, (lbs.)	56,000
Weight of three bridge cable cars, (lbs.)	120,000
Weight of 500 passengers, (same as above)	65,000
Total weight of a four-car bridge train, (lbs.)	241,000
Length of a four-car bridge train, (ft.)	200

An agreement is suggested to cover a term of from ten to twenty-five years, and providing that it may be terminated on thirty days' notice if within the first year the Trustees conclude that it is not to the best interests of the Companies. The Trustees may regulate the revenues to be derived from the service by fixing a per capita toll. The two Brooklyn elevated roads would be operated under one management. The companies offer to pay for the extensions and connections, including cost of property and easements, or they would pay an annual rental on an interest and sinking fund basis, as the Trustees might prefer. The offer is submitted without prejudice to a bestowal of similar privileges under similar conditions to any other transportation company.

When this communication had been read it was decided to place it on file for three weeks, and ask for opinions from Chief Engineer Martin as to the practicability of the plan and from the counsel of the Board of Trustees as to its feasibility.

Before the bids for supplying to the bridge the new electric plant were taken up, a letter was read from the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company protesting against the shortness of the time allowed the electric companies to make their estimates and bids.

It was then decided to open the bids, but the envelopes had hardly been taken out of the box when the Trustees passed a motion that the bids be referred to the Executive Committee, which will hold a special meeting to-morrow afternoon.

Mayor Wurster announced that he had a motion to make before adjournment. His motion was to rescind a previous motion that an extra man should be stationed on the front platform of each car.

This plan, said the Mayor, was decided upon at a time when it was expected that a bill requiring the extra men would be passed by the Legislature. It never had been passed, he said, and the carrying out of the motion meant an annual expense of $24,000, at the present time, and this cost would be doubled in the near future. The idea, the Mayor stated, was not so much to prevent accidents, as to provide extra places for men, and, while he would like to see places for all of Brooklyn's unemployed, yet he did not think they should incur this additional expense.

Controller Palmer opposed the Mayor's motion, and moved to lay it on the table. This second motion was not carried, the vote being 3 to 3, Trustees Henriques and Page voting with the Mayor, and Howell and Keeny with the Controller. The same division defeated the original motion of Mr. Wurster. The Mayor gave notice that he would bring it up again.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Speaking of the elevated road plan after the meeting, Mayor Wurster said that, while he favored it generally, he wished to study the proposition submitted before giving an opinion. The Trustees should insist upon a fair equivalent, he said, for privileges granted.

President Frederick Uhlmann said that, while, there were no engineering or mechanical difficulties in the plan, and while it promised increased convenience to the public, he anticipated opposition to it. No fight would be made for it. The Trustees would decide the matter without further inducement by the petitioners. He was convinced that some such plan would be adopted at some time.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the elevated roads, said that he had satisfied himself of the power of the Trustees to grant the privileges requested under the authority of law, which says that they may "operate or cause to be operated" trains across the bridge. He thought the toll for passengers would not exceed 1 cent. No extension would be necessary on the New-York side.

Superintendent C. C. Martin said that the plan would require careful study, the operation of more frequent trains than are now run furnishing in itself quite a problem.

Trustee Clarence A. Henriques said that if the plan were feasible from an engineering standpoint, and the Trustees had authority to put it into operation, he would favor an improvement in facilities, but he did not intend to commit himself to this plan until he had studied it.

President Howell said he favored allowing both elevated and surface roads to use the bridge. If only one of them could have the privilege, he would give preference to the one that would give the best service. The plan was one to be passed upon by engineers.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Road said:

"The proposition made by the elevated railroads seems to me to be a fair one, provided, of course, the concluding paragraph is to be taken literally. The bridge Trustees would play the greatest card of their lives if they would receive this communication and appoint a commission to prepare plans for opening the bridge both to elevated and surface railroad companies. This should be submitted, not to a narrow-minded commission, but to one which should be able to grasp the possibilities of the subject. Mr. Martin, the bridge engineer, might have associated with him two engineers of the New-York Central or some other great system, who would be in no way related to the surface or elevated roads. I know that within three weeks they could devise plans whereby all the elevated and surface cars could run with perfect safety directly to New-York. I believe in dealing with this problem in a broad way, for whatever is best for the city is best for my company, and I am working to advance the prosperity of both. I of course believe that if the right to cross is given to the elevated roads it should be given to the surface roads as well, otherwise the residents of Court or some other street not covered by the elevated roads would move to a street that was, and the property owner on the first would be unjustly discriminated against. I certainly hope the communication which asks for a great deal less than was demanded in the Page bill will be received. By the way, if the bridge is extended through Tillary Street to Fulton it might spoil the beautiful plaza!"

INDEPENDENT OF THE TRUST.

Butchers and Restaurant Men Buy an Artificial Ice Plant.

A syndicate of butchers and restaurant men who have determined not to submit to the exorbitant demands of the Ice Trust yesterday got possession of an artificial ice plant which they propose to operate for their own benefit and in competition with the old companies. By this move the syndicate expects to compel the Ice Trust to reduce its present rates for ice, as well as to obtain control of a paying business of its own.

The plant which the syndicate has purchased was formerly owned by the Consumers' Hygiene Ice Manufacturing Company. It extends from 400 to 420 East Fifty-third Street. It was sold at Sheriff's auction by order of the court. The upset price was $50,000, and it was purchased for $51,000 by Charles F. Holm, who represented the syndicate.

Among those connected with the syndicate are Nathan Clark, L. Immen, Frederick H. Kastens, ex-Alderman W. P. Rinckhoff, Emil Lang, and Louis Struver. A lease of the property has fifteen years to run. The entire value of the plant is said to be over $200,000.

The syndicate's action is not relished by the members of the Ice Trust, who claim now that there never was an intention to increase the rates of ice again this Summer.

"The customers of the Knickerbocker Ice Company have been assured by President Morse that the present prices, established on April 13, were for the season," said Secretary Reeve of the Knickerbocker Ice Company yesterday. "No advance will be made, and all reports to the contrary are without foundation. The company feels assured that the prices are as low, if not lower, than any year with a similar crop."

Secretary Reeve denied the existence of an Ice Trust.

President Arthur Bloch of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association said Mr. Reeve's promise was encouraging, but at the same time he believed the ice Trust would not adhere to it if it could evade doing so. He said the retail butchers felt they should make themselves independent of the ice combination.

EX-CAPT. CARPENTER NOT READY.

Rumor that He May Plead Guilty to Bribery—No Trial for Capt. Price.

When the case of ex-Police Captain Edward Carpenter, who is charged with accepting a bribe of $1,000 from William Harms to protect the members of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of the Twenty-seventh Precinct from police interference, was called yesterday, before Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court, an adjournment was asked for by Frederick House of counsel for the defense.

Mr. House said he was not ready to proceed, but Justice Keogh said the trial must go on. Then followed whispering between the counsel for the prosecution and the defense for an hour, and it was rumored that Capt. Carpenter would probably plead guilty. His counsel would not deny that such a move was in contemplation.

After the consultation, District Attorney Fellows asked for an adjournment until this morning, which was granted.

Emanuel Friend and William Stillings appeared with Mr. House as counsel for the accused, while the District Attorney and Austin G. Fox and Daniel G. Rollins appeared for the People.

On motion of the District Attorney, Justice Keogh dismissed the indictments against Capt. James K. Price and his warden, Henry W. Schill, for attempted extortion. The indictments were found on complaints made by Jared Flagg. The District Attorney said there was no evidence on which to proceed.

Col. Fellows also announced that he would recommend the dismissal of the indictment against Edward Glennon, formerly warden for Capt. Devery, for extortion.

STOCK EXCHANGE ANNUAL ELECTION

The Tellers Not Prepared to Announce the Vote Yesterday.

Although the annual election of the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday lacked the stirring interest that some of the members expected to see developed, there was much active canvassing, and a fairly representative vote was polled. The only strife was caused by the efforts of the "independents" to elect six candidates for members of the Governing Committee, whose names did not appear on the regular ticket. In all other respects the two tickets were the same, and the following officers were elected without opposition:

President—Francis L. Eames; Secretary—George W. Ely; Treasurer—Franklin W. Gilley; Chairman—William McClure; Member of the Governing Committee (to serve three years)—W. B. Lawrence; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund (to serve five years)—William Alexander Smith; Nominating Committee for 1897—F. E. Ballard, A. Banks, C. D. Belden, William Evans, Jr., and Charles Hazard.

The polls closed at 2 o'clock P. M., but the tellers were not prepared last evening to announce the result. The probability is that the following "regular ticket" candidates, with possibly one or two exceptions, were elected members of the Governing Committee, to serve four years: F. T. Adams, A. M. Cahoone, Daniel Chauncey, W. B. Dickerman, R. P. Doremus, James McGovern, C. W. Maury, H. K. Pomroy, George R. Sheldon, and A. Wolff, Jr.

The six independents for whom a fight was made are C. I. Hudson, E. Popper, J. P. Paulding, E. Randolph, H. S. Redmond, and W. P. Smh.

Passengers by Kaiser Wilhelm II.

A number of well-known persons were passengers by the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived from Genoa yesterday. The list included Sir William Gordon Cumming and Lady Gordon Cumming, Donna Elvira De Bourbon, Countess De Lasuen, Lieut. Col. E. C. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Brokman, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. P. Longfellow, Mrs. Hugh McCulloch and the Misses McCulloch, the Rev. Paolus Smolikowsky, John Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Westcott, and the Misses Westcott.

Admiral Alfred Tirpitz and Lieut. S. G. V. Ammon were passengers by the Saale, which arrived from Bremen.

Ethical Culture Schools' Exhibit.

In connection with the twentieth anniversary of the Society for Ethical Culture, an exhibit of the educational work of the Ethical Culture Schools will be held at Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway, beginning this evening, and continuing until May 16. Prof. Felix Adler will deliver the opening address this evening on, "The Purpose of the Ethical Culture Schools."

To Sail on the Steamship Lahn.

The North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, sailing to-day, will have among her passengers for Bremen Mr. and Mrs. W. B. S. Clymer and Mrs. George Clymer, Major G. Alt, Prof. F. B. Power, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Lange, J. A. Rawlins, William Sondheim, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Turnbull, and the Misses Turnbull.

ITS CHARTER DATED 1696

CELEBRATION BY THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.

Historical Address by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church—The Signing of the Charter by Gov. Fletcher a Triumph for Religious Liberty—Remarks by the Rev. Henry M. Baird and Archdeacon Tiffany.

The two hundredth anniversary of the granting of the charter of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the City of New-York was celebrated with very interesting exercises in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, last night

The interior of the church was appropriately decorated for the occasion, the American and the Dutch colors being prominent. From the gallery depended the banners of the ten provinces of Holland, as now constituted, North and South Holland, Limburg, Zeeland, Friesland, Haarlem, Groningen, Utrecht, Brabant, and Drenthe. The chancel was banked with palms and potted plants, and in flowers were presented the figures "1696-1896." On the communion table was exhibited a photographic copy of the charter granted 200 years ago, and beside it was a large basket of beautiful flowers, among which there were tulips in abundance.

Among those who had seats on the chancel platform were the Rev. Dr. Edward Benton Coe, the pastor of the church; the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church; the Rev. Henry M. Baird, the Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, the Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, the Rev. John G. Fagg, and the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb.

In the congregation were Justices Daly and Bookstaver, the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Frederic C. Hutton, Gerard Beekman, Lucius H. Beers, John S. Bussing, Robert Noyes Fairbanks, Dr. Francis L. Ives, Francis E. Laimbeer William P. Glenney, Charles H. Woodruff, Henry Talmage, Theodore Wentz, Charles A. Runk, Cumings H. Tucker, Jr., Charles H. Stitt, William H. Van Steenbergh, William C. Giffing, and John G. Graham.

The musical part o the programme was beautifully rendered by a double quartet, chorus, and instruments, under the direction of Carl Walter.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. John Gerardus Fagg, after which the Rev. Dr. Coe delivered an interesting address, in which he said:

Eighteen years ago, on Nov. 21, 1878, the Collegiate Church celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its organization. "We have just established the form of a church," wrote the Rev. Jonas Michaelius, on Aug. 11, 1628, from the Island of Manhatas, in New-Netherland, to a friend in Holland. This was two years after the beginning of civil government on this island under the direction of the Dutch West India Company. Through the two hundred and sixty-eight years which have since elapsed, the life of this Church has been uninterrupted.

We are met this evening to celebrate a more recent event in its history—the signing of its charter, sixty-eight years later, by the English Governor, Benjamin Fletcher. The significance of this event does not lie simply in the fact that a corporation was then constituted which is still in existence. The granting of the charter of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the City of New-York was a triumph of religious liberty. It set an effective barrier in the way of the establishment here of the ecclesiastical system which prevailed in Great Britain. It settled the principle that there was to be no union of Church and State in this colony, but that all Protestant bodies were here to have equal rights. It is, therefore, worthy of more than a passing notice, and is of interest not only to those who cherish a personal or hereditary regard for the Dutch Church, but to all to whom the cause of religious freedom is dear.

While the contest over the Ministry act was going on, after the English had gained the supremacy in this city, the Dutch people felt that their position would not be secure until a charter was obtained. Twice in the year 1695, on April 16 and June 19, they again petitioned for this, but each time without success. Finally, on May 6, 1696, a charter was granted, and on May 11 it was signed by Gov. Fletcher and sealed with the great seal of the Province.

The statement has often been made that it was not obtained without a bribe offered by the Consistory to the Governor, in the form of a service of plate. That such a present was made to him is quite certain, but it was not voted until July 26, more than two months after the charter had been signed, and it was designed as a "compliment to His Excellency, instead of the usual fee."

Two important results followed the granting of this charter. In the first place it led to the granting of similar charters to other Dutch churches throughout New-York and New-Jersey. The liberty of the Dutch church was now secure, and with that the principle of religious equality was firmly settled. Although no other than Dutch and Episcopal churches succeeded in obtaining charters down to the Revolution, the collection of church rates from the freeholders of the colony for the Episcopal Church could not be successfully made where any other churches were thus recognized as established by law.

The other result which followed the granting of the charter to the Dutch Church was that it opened the way to the conferring of similar privileges in the following year upon Trinity Church. The charter of Trinity, granted on May 6, 1697, interprets the Ministry act as establishing the Church of England, and directs that the annual maintenance of £100 authorized by it must be paid to the rector of Trinity Church, which is declared to be the only church in the City of New-York. Then follows this clause: "That nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to abridge or take away any right, privilege, benefit, liberty, or license that we have heretofore granted unto any church in communion of our protestant religion in our said Province of New-York." This reservation is plainly meant to apply to the special rights granted to the Dutch Church in the preceding year.

The Rev. Henry M. Baird of the New-York University spoke on behalf of the French Huguenot Church. He said that the reformed Christians in Holland and in France had always stood shoulder to shoulder. They had encountered the same privations and persecutions for their faith and their religion. The first Huguenot clergyman who came to New-York was called by the Consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church. Previous to that the Dutch Reformed ministers attended to the spiritual wants of the French Huguenots. These friendly and cordial relations never ceased to exist.

Congratulatory addresses were also made by the Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, on behalf of the Lutheran Church, and by Archdeacon Charles C. Tiffany on behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, expressing his regret at his inability to be present.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell responded to the congratulatory addresses on behalf of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Grain Committee Will Go to Law.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange special committee, appointed to agitate against the existing railroad differentials on grain freights from Chicago, will meet to-day for the purpose of outlining a vigorous policy. The members of the committee have practically decided to have no further negotiations with the Joint Traffic Association managers. They declare that the railroad men have given them no satisfaction whatever, and they propose to appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and to the courts if necessary. They want the grain-rate discrimination against New-York to cease, in order that this city may regain some of its former prestige as a grain-exporting port.

Sent a Puzzle to the Mayor.

Mayor Strong's mail yesterday contained a puzzle, the name of which was "Get Off the Earth." On examining it the Mayor found it showed thirteen Chinese figures on a small square, with a disk in the centre to represent the earth. All the figures were apparently struggling to keep on the earth. By moving the disk one of the Chinese was made to disappear, and the problem was to find out which disappeared and how he did it. The Mayor spent some time trying to solve the puzzle, but did not succeed. He said he did not know who the sender was, but he did not think that there was any sinister motive on the part of the donor.

A Millionaire Surprised.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 11.—Capt. A. M. Bradshaw of this place, the well-known millionaire, was completely taken by surprise to-day when he received a letter from Washington containing a check for $29 from the Government. In the letter it was stated that the check was due him for services rendered the Government during the rebellion. He was in a New-Hampshire regiment, and when he was mustered out at the close of the war the amount was coming to him. Capt. Bradshaw says he will keep the check as one of the memories of the conflict. He is a delegate from the Second Congressional District to the Republican National Convention in St. Louis.

More Gold for Germany.

The engagements of gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Europe aggregated $2,050,000. Nearly all will go to Germany by to-day's steamer. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will send $1,200,000, L. Von Hoffman & Co. will send $750,000, and Muller, Schall & Co. $100,000. Since the 4th of last month, including to-day's shipments, the total amount of gold sent to Europe from this port is $11,055,000. The present exportations are causing no uneasiness in Wall Street.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Gov't Food Report.*
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

WINTER WHEAT IMPROVING.

Some Injury Done to Cotton by Serious Drought.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The May returns of the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of Winter wheat show an increase of 5.6 points above the April average, being 82.7, against 77.1 last month and 82.9 in May, 1895. The averages in nine principal Winter wheat States are: Pennsylvania, 64; Ohio, 55; Michigan, 90; Indiana, 85; Kentucky, 77; Illinois, 90; Missouri, 81; Kansas, 96; California, 100.

The returns of the correspondents of the division of statistics show that, excepting a few States, there has been general improvement in the condition of Winter wheat throughout the country, and the reports collected through the climate and crop services of the Weather Bureau, covering the week embracing the last three days of April and the first four days of May, compared with the reports of the previous week, indicate a general improvement in condition of Winter wheat in the principal wheat States, but show that in Maryland, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Oklahoma the condition of Winter wheat was not so promising.

Special reports to the department show crop prospects excellent in Great Britain and France, good in Russia and Austria-Hungary, fair in Germany, Italy, and Roumania, and unfavorable only in Spain.

The condition of Winter rye on May 1 was 87.7 per cent., of barley 89.2, Spring pasture 93.2, and meadows 91.8.

The proportion of Spring plowing accomplished by May 1 this season was rather above the average—79.6 per cent., or 1.9 points above that of an average year.

The cotton report to the Department of Agriculture for May relates to the progress of planting and the proposed or contemplated acreage. The proportion of the contemplated area already planted on the 1st of May was 87.9 per cent., which approximates very closely the breadth usually planted at that date, which is estimated at 88.2 per cent. The estimates for the several States are as follows:

Virginia, 20; North Carolina, 80; South Carolina, 90; Georgia, 90; Florida, 100; Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 92; Louisiana, 95; Texas, 85; Arkansas, 84; Tennessee, 76.

The returns of correspondents in regard to contemplated acreage indicate a considerable increase over the area planted last year. The percentages by States are as follows:

Virginia, 107; North Carolina, 117; South Carolina, 111; Georgia, 113; Florida, 145; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 110; Louisiana, 109; Texas, 115; Arkansas, 123; Tennessee, 127; Indian Territory, 159; Missouri, 141.

The average for the country is 114.8.

Planting has been earlier than usual in most of the cotton States, but much complaint is made of drought in a large area in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, retarding the germination of the seed. In a few counties in Texas, the Mexican weevil is reported as doing considerable damage. As a general thing, the plant is said to be in good condition, with favorable season.

CAPT. JAMES WARD TRIED.

Accused Bridge Trustee Henriques of Suppressing the Truth.

Capt. James Ward of the bridge police force was put on trial before President Howell yesterday on a charge preferred against him by Trustee Henriques. He was charged with having violated one of the rules of the department in allowing a collection to be made by the police to pay a lawyer to look after their interests in Albany in relation to the bill leasing the bridge to the elevated railroads. The police believed that if the railroad companies secured control of the bridge they would lose their places.

Trustee Henriques acted as prosecuting attorney, and Capt. Ward was represented by counsel.

Patrolman Peter H. Trotter testified that he had paid to Doorman Cox $1.10. The payment, he said, was voluntary on his part. He did not remember ever having contributed money to pay for a diamond ring or a badge for Capt. Ward.

Doorman Wills seemed to be the man from whom the charges originated. He said he collected about $35 and took it to Sergt. Phillips, who refused to have anything to do with the money, and referred him to the Captain. He took the money to Capt. Ward, who asked for the names of the contributors.

"Now," said Mr. Henriques, "you did not tell me all this when I saw you last Wednesday, did you?"

"Well," replied the doorman, "I was so flurried I hardly knew what I was saying.

Sergt. Phillips said he had never made a collection by order of the Captain, and knew nothing about a diamond stud.

Mr. Henriques then said he called on Capt. Ward the morning after the collections were made, and the Captain told him he had the money.

"One minute, now," said the Captain. "Why don't you tell the truth, Mr. Henriques—the whole of it? Don't you know that I told you the money was brought to me, and that I ordered it to be returned to the men? Of course you know it."

This ended the trial, and President Howell said he would reserve his decision. Capt. Ward denied ever having received a diamond stud, or a ring, or anything else.

HOLMES FAILED TO KEEP HIS WORD.

Made No Provision for the Widow of His Last Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—Mr. Rotan, the attorney, to-day concluded his examination of the papers and other material which H. H. Holmes turned over to him on the day of his execution. Mr. Rotan stated that he found among them nothing of public interest.

There is no will among the papers, and no provision is made for Mrs. Pietzel. Most of the papers were letters addressed to members of Holmes's family bidding them farewell, and to other persons explaining points in the cases against him. Among his effects were a number of remembrances which he desired to have sent to his wife (the first wife) and son, at Gilmanton, N. H., and these trinkets will be forwarded.

When Thomas A. Fahy, the attorney for Mrs. Pietzel, learned that Holmes had not left a will and had not carried out his promise to provide for the widow of the man he murdered, he stated that he was both surprised and disappointed. Mr. Fahy had hoped that when Holmes sincerely promised to leave one-third of his property to Mrs. Pietzel he would keep his word. Mrs. Pietzel will leave for home in Galva, Ill., Wednesday.

City Bills Disapproved.

ALBANY, May 11.—The Rochester authorities have returned disapproved Assemblyman O'Grady's bill authorizing the Monroe County Supervisors to appoint Side Path Commissioners, t tax cycles, and to expend the funds raised thereby in the construction of side paths for cycles.

The Brooklyn authorities have returned to Gov. Morton, disapproved, Assemblyman Brennan's bill fixing the rate of wages of employes on public works in Brooklyn at not less than $1.75 a day, or at the prevailing rate, if it is more than that amount.

Passengers on Hoffman Island.

Eleven passengers of the Ward Line steamship City of Washington, which arrived from Havana yesterday morning, were not provided with acclimatization certificates, and were sent to Hoffman Island. They will remain there until noon to-day. The passengers will then be released if no symptom of disease appears. One of the detained passengers is Mr. O'Leary, war correspondent of The Philadelphia Bulletin.

Protection AND Prosperity.

Not only every business man but the family of every business man, not only every wage-earner but the family of every wage-earner—in fact, all the men and women of the United States—are intensely interested in the tariff policy of the United States Government. A Protective Tariff brings prosperity and plenty. Sound money confirms stability. Democratic legislation on the tariff and currency has invariably produced widespread destitution and misery.

If the people of America wish to keep themselves thoroughly informed about every question affecting the tariff, salaries, wages, prices and money they should read THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. THE TRIBUNE prints by far the fullest, best and most accurate reports from Washington, and the best, the fullest and the most accurate political news and market reports. Guard yourself this year against falsehoods and misrepresentations. THE TRIBUNE is, historically, the uncompromising champion of a really Protective Tariff and sound money. THE TRIBUNE is invaluable to every human being interested in the development of industry and the return of prosperity to the American people.

The present year is a time for practical men to cast off prejudices and to give up the habit of reading newspapers which do not represent the true interests of the people, and which are not working for a return of the old regime of Protection and Prosperity. This is a year for encouraging by practical support the one great American newspaper which has fought the battles for Protection for fifty years, and is in the fight to stay.

Weekly, $1 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2. Daily and Sunday, $10. Sunday Tribune, separately, $2. TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 1896—305 pages—25 cents a copy. THE TRIBUNE.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New-York, known also as the Port Society, held its seventy-eighth annual election of Directors at the Mariners' Church, 46 Catharine Street, yesterday afternoon. The election resulted as follows: William K. Hinman, John W. C. Leverlee, William H. H. Moore, Theophilus A. Brouwer, N. Dana Wells, Charles M. Earle, T. G. Sellew, A. F. Libby, Jarvis M. Fairchild, E. P. Walling, John C. Giffing, Clark Brooks, Grove P. Mitchell, James Yereance, Alexander Maitland, E. F. Brownlee, Talbot Olyphant, Russell W. McKee, Francis E. Dodge, Charles Henderson, Henry C. Fuller, Henry R. Elliot, E. Hicks Herrick, Samuel D. Davis and William B. Isham, Jr.

—At the annual election of the New-York Law Institute, held yesterday the following officers were elected: Joseph H. Choate, President; Edward Patterson, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Henry H. Anderson, Vice Presidents; William P. Chambers, Secretary; George H. Adams, Treasurer; George C. Holt, Thomas Thacher, Austen G. Fox, George G. Frelinghuysen, James McKeen, and Albert Stickney, members of the Executive Committee; Clifford A. Hand, James A. McCreery, and George De Witt, members of the Auditing Committee.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed that the steamship Monowai arrived at San Francisco May 9, with mails from Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, and Honolulu, which will arrive in New-York Thursday morning. Mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Tacoma on the steamship Tacoma, May 11, will be due here May 16. Chinese and Japanese mails will close here at 6:30 P. M., May 22, and Australian mails 6:30 P. M., May 23.

—The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society was held in the chapel of the Sailors' Home, at 190 Cherry Street, yesterday afternoon. The election of eight Trustees, to hold office for three years, resulted as follows: John Dwight, Samuel Rowland, Frederick Sturges, George Bell, William C. Sturges, David Gillespie, Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., and Edgar L. Marston.

—Walter Hammond, who obtained $100 worth of jewelry from Tiffany & Co. on a worthless check, and who claimed to be Philip Rhinelander, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny before Judge Newburger in Part III., General Sessions, yesterday. Sentence was deferred until Thursday.

—Coroner Tuthill yesterday appointed Robert W. Hinchman of 5 Leroy Street as Junior Clerk to succeed James Dowd, who died last week. Hinchman is a Republican, and was recommended by Frederick Haldy, Second Vice President of the Republican County Committee.

—The Methodist preachers, at their weekly meeting in the Methodist Building, in Fifth Avenue, yesterday discussed the work of the General Conference. Among those who spoke were the Rev. Drs. A. B. Sandford, A. D. Vail, and D. W. Couch.

—The Business Men's Republican Association of the Third Assembly District met at 468 Hudson Street last evening and adopted a resolution indorsing C. C. Shayne for Governor. The association will meet again on May 17.

—The steamship Lahn, which sails from this port for Bremen to-day, will take out 100,000 ounces of silver. Handy & Harman ship 50,000 ounces, and Zimmerman & Forshay 50,000 ounces.

—At the weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers, at the Publication Rooms, on Fifth Avenue, yesterday the Rev. Dr. F. F. Morse read a paper on, "Preachers' Call and Work."

Brooklyn.

—Robert Young, nineteen years old, of Fourth Avenue and Butler Street, was a passenger on Trolley Car No. 407 of the Nassau line early yesterday morning when it was in collision with Car 31 of the same line. Young was thrown off the car, receiving a fracture of the skull. He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

—Fritz Schaeferlein, convicted of defrauding Lena Weisner of $340 under promise of marriage, and also of perjury, was sentenced by Judge Aspinall yesterday to Sing Sing Prison for four years and nine months for grand larceny and ten years for perjury. It was ascertained that he had swindled six other girls.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, at its meeting yesterday, elected William S. Curtis, Jr., of the Eleventh Ward an Alderman to fill the unexpired term of J. J. Schlusser, who died last week. Mr. Curtis had been a clerk for the Aldermen since Jan. 1.

—Trolley Cars Nos. 427 and 126 of the Fifth Avenue line were in collision at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street early yesterday morning, and Andrew Long of 162 Twenty-first Street had his right leg broken. He was taken home in an ambulance.

—City Clerk Benjamin yesterday appointed Walter R. Clark, a brother of President Clark of the Board of Aldermen, warrant clerk in his office, at a salary of $2,500 a year, and Frank Squler bond clerk, at $2,000 a year.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Gallagher has resigned as pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church, Greene and Patchen Avenues. This was due to his continued ill health. He was offered a six months' vacation, but he refused it.

—The annual meeting of the Manhattan Conference will be held in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church Thursday. "Congregationalism and City Evangelization" will be the subject discussed.

—The Republican General Committee will meet to-night. There is a likelihood that some movement will be made by the McKinley men to have the organization indorse their candidate.

Long Island.

—Justice Duffy in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday held John Moore and George Luce, of 228 Skillman Avenue, Long Island City, to await the result of injuries inflicted on David Swanson of 309 West Fifty-second Street, New-York City, Sunday night.

—Mrs. Catharine Stiner died suddenly Saturday night at her home, in Maspeth. Patrick Stiner, her husband, was yesterday arrested, charged with having caused her death by kicking her.

New-Rochelle.

—Flandreau Post, G. A. R., has received as a gift from T. S. Crennan a fine piece of work in pen-and-ink drawing, entitled "A Historic Analysis of the Rebellion." It is on parchment, and is 2 feet by 3 in dimensions. There are portraits of the first ten Generals who died in the war, five Southern men, and five Northern men. The portraits are arranged at the sides and between the columns are the dates of all the engagements of the war. There is also a roll of honor, containing the names of officers killed in battle. The work was done by a Frenchman, formerly in Mr. Crnan's employ.

—The will of Margaret A. Deveau of New-Rochelle was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Skilliman. She left an estate of $12,000 in real property, and $7,000 in personal property to members of her family. She appointed Justice Keogh and George W. Major her executors, and they have qualified.

—The New-York District Association of the New-York East Conference of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will hold a district meeting this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. S. L. Gracey will deliver an address.

—Arthur E. Walradt of this village has formed a law business partnership with Joseph M. Keating and Samuel D. Miller, with offices in the Mutual Life Building, New-York City, under the firm name of Keating, Walradt & Miller.

—Justice and Mrs. S. F. Swinburne have moved to their home in Guion Street, which was purchased recently by Justice Swinburne.

—The "Tavern" will move in the Autumn to a building of its own in Lawton Street. The "Tavern" is a philanthropic, self-sustaining institution that provides lodging and board at minimum cost.

—J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., has opened his home at Premium Point.

Westchester County.

—While the Rev. Dr. A. R. Macoubrey was conducting services Sunday night in the First Presbyterian Church, White Plains, burglars broke into the parsonage, which adjoins the church, thoughly ransacked the house, and stole several pieces of jewelry, including a diamond brooch, a diamond bracelet, several pins, and a small sum of money. The thieves got into the house through a cellar window, went through the building from cellar to garret, and thoroughly looked over everything before they left.

—Isaac B. Noxon, who a few weeks ago disappeared from Sing Sing, where he was Secretary of the Sing Sing Savings Bank, has returned, and is now at the American Hotel. He spent last week in New-York, while his friends arranged his financial affairs. Since he arrived in Sing Sing he has been visited by many of his friends, who have given him a warm greeting and wel

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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MRS. FLEMING CHEERFUL

ON TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF HER MOTHER, MRS. E. M. BLISS.

Chatted with Her Half Sister While Talesmen Were Being Examined in Recorder Goff's Court—Only One Juryman, Charles B. Poor, Secured Yesterday—Nearly All the Men Examined Had Conscientious Views About Capital Punishment.

Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming was called yesterday to the bar of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, where she is to be tried before Recorder Goff on an indictment which charges that on Aug. 30, 1895, she killed her mother, Evalina M. Bliss, with poison.

As stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES a month ago, the People rely for a conviction on circumstantial evidence and expert testimony.

The circumstances of Mrs. Bliss's death, repeated briefly, are: She lived at 397 St. Nicholas Avenue with her children, Henry E. Bliss and Florence. Mrs. Bliss, after the death of the prisoner's father, Robert Swift Livingston, married Henry H. Bliss. When his wife died, Mr. Bliss was lodging in the Colonial Hotel, at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where also lodged Mrs. Fleming and her three children, who were not born in wedlock.

Mrs. Fleming's father left an estate which, by the sanction of the courts, was so disposed of that Mrs. Bliss sold her interest in it, and there was created a trust fund, which Mrs. Fleming would possess at her mother's death. This trust fund amounts now to about $85,000, and by a reversal of Judge Pryor's decision by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the money is now at Mrs. Fleming's disposal.

The theory of the prosecution is that Mrs. Fleming was in great need of money, and made away with her mother to come into possession of the trust fund. Mrs. Bliss died after eating clam chowder and pie sent to her, it is alleged, by the prisoner. Mrs. Fleming was arrested on Sept. 5, 1895, as she returned from Mrs. Bliss's funeral, and she has been in jail ever since, except when she was taken last Winter from the Tombs to a hospital, where she became the mother of a boy.

Mrs. Fleming's daughter Grace, now nine years old, was placed in the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children after Mrs. Fleming was arrested. She is regarded as an important witness, as it will be sought to prove that she carried the chowder and pie to Mrs. Bliss, and that on her return Mrs. Fleming asked her anxiously if she had tasted of the food, and remarked when the child said she had not: "You can thank God that you did'nt."

The circumstances of Mrs. Bliss's last moments and the character of her symptoms, as well as the assertion of discovery of poison in her body, and in the pitcher which held the clam chowder, are by no means clearly established, because of the odd testimony given by Dr. W. F. Bullman, who attended Mrs. Bliss, and the still more singular toxicological discoverie of W. T. Scheele, whose selection as an expert chemist was due to police acumen.

These lawyers for the defense, Charles W. Brooke, Howard P. Okle, John C. Shaw, and Gratz Nathan, were no more anxious yesterday about their client than they were when in March they clamored for her trial or release from jail. They said that the conviction of their client was an impossibility, and that when it came to the turn of Mr. Scheele to take the witness stand he would not leave it before his competency to give evidence in a cause célèbre with a woman's life at stake had been most thoroughly tested. They will present an expert who, they say, is the peer of any in the world.

Confronting the counsel for the defense are Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller, and W. J. O'Sullivan, the latter being retained as a medico-legal expert. The chief witnesses are Acting Inspector McCullagh, Dr. Bullman, Mr. Scheele, Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon, Prof. Mott of Rutgers College, Victor C. Vaughan of the Michigan University, and Police Captain Thompson.

The case was called yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and at the summons of Mr. McIntyre, Mrs. Fleming was brought out of the prisoners' room; but, through the carelessness or sympathy of the court attendant—he was suspended from duty afterward—she sat on a bench in the rear of the court and chatted cheerfully with friends, while her handsome, vivacious half-sister, Miss Florence Bliss, whose resemblance to Mrs. Fleming is startling, advanced and sat near the counsel for the defense. Many thought Miss Bliss was the prisoner, but Mr. McIntyre was quick to notice that she was youthful and had a peach-and-cream complexion, while the accused was more matronly and blanched by sequestration.

Mrs. Fleming was called from the rear seats and sat beside her half-sister, and smiled and chatted with her during the entire session of the court, when she did not have something to say to one of her counsel.

Pallor apart, Mrs. Fleming's appearance has improved since she first entered the Tombs. She has a wonderful face, like Miss Bliss, because of her big, and broad forehead, glossy brown hair, with just a shade of fire in it, but not a streak of gray; fine eyes, symmetrical aquiline nose, and small, handsome white teeth. Her mouth is marred by a pout, while Miss Bliss has one that is always wreathed in a smile. Each of the half-sisters has a small, retreating chin, the weakest characteristic of their features.

The accused was very soberly attired, but her garb was stylish and becoming. Her raven black hair was pinned a long crepe veil, which was trained over and concealed her hair, which was crimped and done up in a Psyche knot. Her waist was of soft black silk, with bouffante sleeves, and her skirt was of black serge. She wore black silk gloves and carried a handkerchief with a dotted mourning border and a dainty black and white fan.

The examination of talesmen began promptly. A score of men underwent the ordeal of the test of qualification, but when the court adjourned until to-day only one juror had been accepted and sworn in. He is Charles B. Poor, manager for Thomas McMullen & Co., bottlers and dealers in wines at 44 Beaver Street and 412 West Sixteenth Street. Mr. Poor, who is a bearded man of middle age and of sympathetic appearance, lives at 412 West Sixteenth Street.

In examining the talesmen, Messrs. McIntyre and Miller and Messrs. Brooke and Nathan availed themselves of the hypothetical questions and tests of intelligence used at the trial of Inspector McLaughlin, and which prompted one of the McLaughlin talesmen, James R. Frazer, to say that if the Court so charged, it would charge "a lot of rot."

Nearly all the talesmen who were excused had conscientious views about capital punishment which would unfit them for jury duty in a capital case. All those that had not such views said that the sex of the accused would not influence them in coming to a verdict.

Other probing by the People was in regard to knowledge of the prisoner, her family, counsel for the defense, circumstantial evidence, and formation of opinion by reason of reading about the case or hearing it discussed.

Mrs. Fleming's counsel early in the session showed their attitude in regard to expert testimony by asking these questions, all of which except the last one were objected to by Mr. McIntyre and ruled out by the Recorder:

Do you believe in what is called expert testimony?

Would you place reliance on expert testimony?

Do you regard expert testimony as having the same value that you place on other testimony?

Would you give to expert testimony the same attention as you would to other testimony?

Donald D. Kennedy, one of the talesmen, gave an affirmative answer to the last question. He was then asked what he understood by expert testimony, and he replied that it was testimony by an expert.

"Then expert testimony, matter of pure opinion, would be given by you the same attention as other testimony would receive?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"It would," said Mr. Kennedy.

Kennedy is a carpenter at 715 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. He was an accepted juror on May 29, 1895, at the second trial of Inspector McLaughlin, but was excused June 4 because he forgot to say that he belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The defense asked each talesman whose test had advanced if he knew the following persons, who had opposed Mrs. Fleming's application for the trust funds: Ex-Surrogate Gideon J. Tucker and his wife, Clara D. L. Tucker, and Lavinia E. Tapscott, Robert Livingston Jenkins, Robert Livingston Luckey, James C. Livingston, Charles G. Livingston, Herman G. Weibezahl, Elsie Reeder, Cora E. Brown, Rosalie A. Stillson, Le Grand B. Cannon of Denver, Col.; H. A. Baker, John A. Baker, and Mrs. Florina Smyth, relatives and connections by marriage of the accused.

Mr. Poor was found acceptable to the People and the defense at 3 o'clock P. M., and at the adjournment of the court the Recorder cautioned him to be discreet.

The work of impaneling a jury will be continued to-day. In the opinion of those competent to estimate, a jury cannot be secured before Thursday, and may not be obtained until next week.

At recess Mrs. Fleming went to the Tombs to give maternal attention to her baby, and after the adjournment she and her half-sister remained in court discussing and arranging several documents.

OLD MAN BURNS HIMSELF TO DEATH

William McKee, a Book Peddler and Missionary, Was Demented.

William McKee, an old man that peddled books for a living, who lived in a furnished room on the top floor of the boarding house at 119 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, was burned to death in his room yesterday afternoon. He had a room on the top floor of the house. He had been acting in a peculiar manner for several days, and was believed to be demented. It is also believed that he set fire to the house.

The fire was discovered a few minutes before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It took only a few seconds for the firemen to put out the fire. Then the charred body of the old book agent was found. It is believed that McKee upset a kerosene oil stove, which he had in his room, and which he used for cooking. McKee was seen on the roof, naked, a short time before the fire. One of the lodgers managed to get him down to his room, and soon after the alarm of fire was given.

Mr. McKee was seventy-five years old, and for the last ten years had been connected with the Sands Street Memorial Methodist Church. He had been cared for by the church for some time, it paying his board. He was a self-constituted city missionary, and had lived in the room in which he met his death for many years. It is understood that he has a wife, but his friends do not know where she is. If no one appears to take charge of the body, the church will see that he receives a decent burial.

Mrs. Southard, who owns the house, will lose $2,000. Her fire insurance policy expired only three days ago.

WESTCHESTER BAR ASSOCIATION.

Completes Its Organization—W. H. Robertson Its President.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 11.—The Westchester County Bar Association held a meeting here this afternoon to complete its organization by the election of officers and committees provided for in the constitution.

The following were elected: President—Judge William H. Robertson of Katonah; Vice Presidents—Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers, Gideon W. Davenport of New-Rochelle, and Francis Larkin, Sr., of Sing Sing; Corresponding Secretary—W. A. Woodworth of White Plains; Recording Secretary—Charles Haines of Bedford; Treasurer—Joseph S. Wood of Mount Vernon.

The following committees were appointed: On Admissions—Ralph E. Prime, Chairman; Frank V. Millard, Wilson Brown, Jr., David Travis, and Isaac N. Mills. On Grievances—William H. Robertson, William W. Scrugham, F. W. Clark, Joseph H. Wood, and Frank L. Young.

The President and two Secretaries were made the Auditing Committee, and the association adjourned.

RICHARD A. STORRS DEAD

FOR THIRTY-NINE YEARS WITH THE CITY'S FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

His Long Service in the Controller's Office Made Him Indispensable to the Chiefs for Whom He Acted as Deputy—Had a Retentive Memory, and Knew the Law by Rote—City Officials to Attend the Funeral.

Richard A. Storrs, for thirty-nine years connected with the Finance Department of the City Government, died early yesterday morning at the Park Avenue Hotel, where he lived.

Mr. Storrs had served the city longer than any other person in its employment, and had accumulated such a fund of knowledge in regard to everything pertaining to the laws, customs, usages, rights, and property of the municipality that his death will be looked on as an almost irreparable loss.

The method and order which has long been characteristic of the Finance Department was due, to a large extent, to the firm hand and accurate knowledge displayed by Mr. Storrs in carrying into effect the orders of the Controller for the time being, and in keeping the work of each bureau of the department up to date.

When the time came each year for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to revise the provisional and final estimates of the various departments of the City Government, Mr. Storrs, in virtue of his position, through being Deputy Controller, as Secretary to the board, sat watchfully silent until the members had discussed each separate item of appropriation. At the last moment, particularly if there was a proposition before the board to increase an annual estimate under some particular head, Mr. Storrs would quietly interpose an objection based on precedent, or on a mandatory law which every one else had either forgotten or had never known. In this way he year after year saved the city the additional expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

Mr. Storrs in his later years was very stout, and on this account disinclined to take proper exercise. His death at the comparatively early age of sixty-six was no doubt largely due to this cause, as he became a sufferer from dyspepsia and liver disease. During the whole of his long term in the city's employment he took only a few weeks' vacation, having been constantly at his desk every working day for as long a period as twelve successive years.

To those who came to him in search of legitimate information, Mr. Storrs was uniformly courteous, though his answers were invariably direct and to the point. There was scarcely a head of any department of the City Government for years who had not at some time or other during his tenure of office to go to Mr. Storrs for advice in municipal affairs. His memory was wonderful, not only in its encyclopedic grasp of city affairs, but in its accuracy, and when he quoted a statute off-hand it was always found upon verification to be exactly as he had stated it.

Richard A. Storrs was born in 1830 in Oyster Bay, L. I. He came of a family long resident in that neighborhood, his ancestors having crossed the Sound from Connecticut in 1657 in search of greater religious freedom.

Mr. Storrs, the eldest of his family, came to this city as a lad, and was first employed as an errand boy in Colby's bookstore, in Nassau Street. Soon afterward he became a clerk in the publishing house of Burgess & Co.

Azariah C. Flagg, Controller of the city in 1857, appointed Mr. Storrs a clerk in the Finance Department. Three years later, Robert W. Hawes, a Republican, became Controller, and he promoted Mr. Storrs to be chief clerk of his department. Under a later administration Mr. Storrs was made chief bookkeeper.

Richard B. Connolly, who became Controller during the notorious Tweed régime, appointed Mr. Storrs Deputy Controller in 1870. When the exposure of the corruption in the city departments was revealed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Richard B. Connolly virtually abdicated his office, and Mr. Storrs resigned in order to allow Andrew H. Green to take his place and assume charge of the Finance Department through holding the office of Deputy Controller in the absence of Controller Connolly.

Mr. Green, recognizing the ability of Mr. Storrs, and desiring to avail himself of the knowledge and experience which he had gained during his service in the department, retained him in office as his assistant. In 1871 Mr. Green was appointed Controller for a term of five years by Mayor Hall, and the task of straightening out the city's accounts, tangled by Tweed, fell to his lot. Mr. Green was ably assisted by Mr. Storrs in unraveling the frauds.

"Mr. Storrs," said Mr. Green, a few days ago, when he was told of the Deputy Controller's illness, "I had been for so many years in the office that he was a very encyclopedia of information, which, backed by his experience, was invaluable during those trying times. I had the utmost confidence in him, and he placed all his experience, his native ability, and his best efforts at my service."

When John Kelly became Controller in 1877 he appointed Mr. Storrs Deputy Controller, and he continued to hold this office through successive administrations until his death.

Mr. Storrs married a daughter of Walter Keeler, an old resident of Westchester County, in 1852. His widow survives him. He was a wise investor in real estate, and is reputed to have left property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in some church belonging to the Methodist Episcopal denomination which has not yet been selected. Mr. Storrs was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, the services of which are temporarily held in the hall of the Methodist Book Concern.

The pall bearers will be Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, former Controllers Andrew H. Green, Edward V. Loew, and Theodore W. Myers; Enoch T. Fanchon and Hiram Merritt of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, George E. Hoe and Charles T. Galloway of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, J. P. Townsend, President of the Bowery Savings Bank; J. D. Kurtz Crook and L. Horatio Biglow, personal friends.

Mayor Strong and all the heads of departments of the City Government will attend the funeral in a body, and there will also be present a special delegation of the clerks and employes of the Finance Department.

Representatives of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Manhattan Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, the Bowery Savings Bank, the Hahnemann Hospital, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Moderation Society will attend the funeral.

As soon as the death of Mr. Storrs was announced at the City Hall the flag was lowered to half mast. Controller Fitch, who was much affected on hearing the news, directed that the Finance Department be closed as far as the law permitted until after the funeral.

AGAIN PARK BOARD'S PRESIDENT.

Col. Cruger Re-elected—Opposition to Removing Macomb's Dam Bridge.

There was a full meeting of the Park Board yesterday, and Col. Cruger was re-elected President on the motion of Commissioner Stiles. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry made a personal appeal on behalf of the Gerry society for permission to take the minor witnesses intrusted to the society to Central Park for recreation. The society's wagon has an inscription "S. P. C. C." on its sides, and a park ordinance forbids any vehicle bearing an advertising sign within the limits. The permission was granted.

Permission was given to Nathan Straus to sell sterilized milk in Paradise Park, Tompkins Park, City Hall Park, and at the Battery.

Col. Goulden and Charles Hilton Brown, President and Vice President of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, announced as representing 5,000 voters, and State Senator Guy headed a delegation who asked that the Macomb's Dam Bridge be left where it is, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, and not removed to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, as was provided in a bill passed at Albany last year. The bill was permissive, not mandatory, and $250,000 was appropriated for the work.

Mr. Brown, who acted as spokesman, said that if the bridge was moved it would result in great hardship to those who live on the upper west side and who have now no means of reaching the business end of the city except by crossing that bridge and connecting with the elevated railroad. The New-York Central trains run only hourly. Mr. Brown asked that the Park Commissioners put up at public auction the right to run railroad tracks over the bridge, and said that the Union Electric Railroad and the People's Traction Company, both of which have franchises for the routes leading to the bridge, would compete for the right to cross it.

Senator Guy said that he was instrumental in having the bill passed that called for the removal of the bridge, but he was convinced that to remove it would be doing that section of the city a great injustice.

FUNERAL OF COL. F. K. HAIN.

Attended by Many Prominent Railroad Men.

The funeral of Col. F. K. Hain, Vice President and General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company, who was run over by freight cars and killed at Clifton Springs, N. Y., on Saturday, was held yesterday afternoon at 165 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Col. Hain's association with the elevated roads made him one of the best-known railroad men in the country, and the funeral was largely attended. In the throng that took a farewell look at his face were many employes of the elevated roads.

The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans, rector of the West Presbyterian Church, conducted the services. In his prayer he spoke of Col. Hain as a husband, friend, and man.

Prominent among those present at the funeral were George J., Edwin, and Frank Gould, John D. Crimmins, H. H. Vreeland, George B. Post, Dr. W. E. Ewing, Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Dr. John P. Munn, O. S. Cockey of the Grand Trunk Road, and the following Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company: Russell Sage, Joseph Eastman, Robert N. Galloway, G. P. Morosini, and Donald MacKay. There were many handsome floral offerings from friends and relatives.

The body will be taken this morning to Danville, Penn., where the burial will take place.

MORE IMMIGRANTS DETAINED.

Dr. Senner Thinks There Will Be Fewer from Italian Ports.

Between 900 and 1,000 immigrants were forced to spend last night in the detention pens of Ellis Island. Most of the number were Italians. They were detained for examination. The immigrants were landed on the island from the three ships which arrived Sunday and yesterday.

Dr. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration, told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the arrival from Mediterranean ports of the trio of immigrant-bearing ships marked the beginning of the end of the Italian exodus to these shores. Many Italians have been debarred and deported, and the Commissioner thinks that the rush is now over. Those who were sent back told how they had failed to gain admission, and such failures had a direct effect upon others who contemplated voyages to America.

Dr. Senner is authority for the statement that several steamships which were scheduled to sail from Italian ports to bring steerage passengers to this country have had such voyages canceled, their owners being unable to secure a sufficient number of passengers to warrant the sending out of the ships

LICENSE FOR A UNION MAN

SEMINARY'S SUPPORTERS CLAIM A VICTORY IN THE PRESBYTERY.

Application of Henry W. Bainton of the Senior Class Granted After a Long and Heated Discussion—Isaac W. Riley, Who Studied at Union Two Years, to be Examined Again—The Action Furnishes No Precedent, Dr. Birch Says.

The supporters of the Union Theological Seminary in the New-York Presbytery claim a decisive victory at the meeting of the Presbytery yesterday. Henry W. Bainton of the senior class at the seminary appeared as a candidate for licensure, and after a discussion which took most of the time from 10:30 A. M. to 7 P. M. it was finally decided to grant his application.

Isaac W. Riley, who studied two years at the Union Seminary and is now at the Theological School at Yale University, was rejected, however, the reason given being that certain of his views on theology seemed to be hazy.

As the third candidate, George D. Young, was a student at the Princeton Theological Seminary, the most conservative of all schools which send out Presbyterian preachers, it followed that all parties had some rallying point, and while the opponents of Union Seminary declared that the views of Mr. Bainton were against Presbyterianism, the supporters of Union opposed Mr. Young for his too literal acceptance of the wording of the Bible.

It was all the old Briggs and anti-Briggs sentiment which crops out in the Presbytery meetings with regularity. The same question in another form kept the Presbytery in a heated discussion for some hours at its meeting two weeks ago, when the injunction of the General Assembly against receiving under its care students from disapproved seminaries was considered.

At that meeting the opposition to the central body was clothed in Dr. John Hall's peaceable language, but at yesterday's meeting neither side was anxious for compromise.

The meeting was called in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. Dr. James Chambers in the chair as Moderator. The Rev. Dr. Birch was Stated Clerk.

A lesser cause of contention was brought up when the Rev. James M. Farr of Philadelphia applied for recognition by the New-York Presbytery. Mr. Farr had been engaged as assistant by the Rev. Edward B. Coe, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church. This brought up a question as to the relations of the Dutch Reformed and the Presbyterian denominations. Dr. John Hall said members of Dutch churches were good Presbyterians. The question was finally solved by declaring that Mr. Farr should bring a letter from the Presbytery of Philadelphia, thus throwing the responsibility on the Philadelphians.

Another action decided on at the morning session was the giving to the Rev. Herman P. Faust, a converted Hebrew, who has been doing missionary work on the lower east side, permission to preach in the Presbyterian churches of New-York.

When the three candidates for licensure were announced, the first question was whether the Presbytery should admit them to examination. The discovery that one was at present and another had been a student in the Union Theological Seminary started the old war at once.

A lively discussion was begun, so lively that it was decided that the Presbytery should go into secret session.

An effort was made to lay on the table for one month the motion to admit the candidates to examination. The intent of this was to put off the action of the Presbytery until after the General Assembly's annual meeting, which will be held at Saratoga within a few weeks.

The Moderator was first called on to decide if the motion were in order. He thought it in order, and the Presbytery agreed with him. The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 51 to 33. This vote gave the Union Seminary supporters added hope, and they carried their point on the motion to admit the candidates to examination.

The examinations were then held, first in public by the Presbytery at large, and then by the Examining Committee, of which the Rev. Dr. George Alexander is Chairman. Others on the committee are the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth, on Systematic Theology; the Rev. Dr. Hoadley, on Church History, and the Rev. Dr. Payson, on Church Polity and the Sacraments. Of these, Dr. Hoadley favors while Dr. Booth opposes the teachings of Union Seminary.

At the afternoon session the question was whether the examinations be sustained. Mr. Bainton, over whom there had been disagreement in the morning, succeeded in getting a favorable answer to this question without much difficulty.

Mr. Riley was not so fortunate, and the Presbytery took somewhat devious action in regard to his examination. It first sustained, then rejected, in part—as concerns theology—and finally, as if sorry for what had been done, passed this resolution:

Resolved, That the Presbytery is impressed with the truth-loving spirit of Mr. Riley and expresses the hope that he may yet fully satisfy the Presbytery, or that hope Mr. Riley is invited to come before the Presbytery at its next meeting, that the Presbytery may have a fuller understanding of his views on theology.

It was decided to license and ordain the other candidates at the Thirteenth Street Church next Monday evening.

In speaking of his position to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Bainton said: "I came under the care of the Presbytery several years ago, before the Union Seminary trouble began. I was never officially notified not to study there in spite of the action of the General Assembly, and therefore did as I thought best."

A difference of opinion prevails as to the real significance of yesterday's action, some believing that it meant that Union Seminary men were to be admitted, while others held that this one case furnished no precedent as to what the Presbytery might do.

"It means," the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Thompson said, "that the Presbytery has decided that it will license whom it sees fit. If a man's ideas suit us, we don't care where he got them. The Presbytery has put itself, however, in a peculiar position by its various actions to-day."

Dr. Birch, the Stated Clerk, who has always been opposed to the seminary, and has declared again and again for upholding the General Assembly, took a different view.

"The action to-day," he said, "is no standard of what the Presbytery may do. It's a question that has been fought over and over again, and will be brought up whenever a Union Seminary man presents himself. The Presbytery of course took a very positive action to-day."

DEATH OF HENRY CUYLER BUNNER.

The Editor of Puck Dies at His Home in Nutley, N. J.

Henry Cuyler Bunner, editor of Puck, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock at his residence, on Whitford Avenue, Nutley, N. J. Tubercular consumption caused death. Mrs. Bunner and their children were at his bedside when death came.

Mr. Bunner was born in Oswego, this State, on Aug. 3, 1855. He was educated in a French school in New-York City. His first venture in life was as an employe of a Portuguese business firm in this city, but the work was not congenial, and he soon became connected with the New-York newspapers, and for some years worked as a reporter. In 1887 Schwarzmann & Keppler issued the first edition of Puck. It was then a German publication. Before long the German edition was supplemented with an English edition, and Mr. Bunner was made the assistant editor. He was soon in charge as editor. Under his editorship and with the illustrations of Keppler the publication soon attained a wide circulation, and the property became very valuable. The paper was for a time independent, but during the first Cleveland campaign its support was given to Cleveland, and ever since the paper has been a warm advocate of the President. Mr. Bunner was an admirer of Cleveland.

In addition to his work on Puck, Mr. Bunner was a frequent contributor to the leading magazines, and was the author of a number of works. The most notable were "A Woman of Honor," published in 1883; "Airs from Arcady and Elsewhere," poems, published in 1884; "The Midge," published in 1886; "The Story of a New-York House," published in 1887, and "In Partnership," a collection of stories, published in 1884. In the latter production he collaborated with Brander Matthews.

Mr. Bunner had been sick for some time. Last Winter he was sent to the Pacific coast. On this trip he was accompanied by his wife, his cousin, and a trained nurse. The trip did him little or no good, and a few weeks ago he returned to his Nutley home. Since then Mrs. Bunner has been almost constantly at his bedside. Death was inevitable. He leaves three children. The oldest is nine years old, the youngest a baby.

The funeral services will be held at the late residence of Mr. Bunner, in Nutley, to-morrow morning.

COMFORT FOR HARBOR POLICE.

They Are Given More Rooms and Better Sleeping Accommodations.

Capt. Schultz of the Harbor Police and his command were jubilant last night at having had the three rooms on the shore end of Pier A added to their quarters. The office, Sergeants' room, and Captain's private room, which were occupied by the steamboat squad, have been newly painted and the woodwork has been varnished. The steam radiators have received new coats of bronze. Yesterday, under the supervision of Doorman Ephraim A. Arnold, the furniture and belongings of the Captain and Sergeants were moved into the new quarters, and all hands are happy.

The twenty-two patrolmen and Roundsmen, who have been obliged to sleep in a small room, in close wooden bunks, built two tiers high, are much gratified at the change, for their room was ill ventilated. The men will have handsome iron bedsteads, painted white, and a more cheerful place to sleep in.

They will also have a sitting room worthy the name and a room where they may change their wet clothes for dry ones without being exposed to the elements.

Sergt. Gorman, who is known as the "life saver," was on duty last night, and was busy, with the Captain, arranging the papers and printed matter in their proper places.

The sentiment of the entire command from Capt. Schultz down is strongly in favor of naphtha launches for patrol duty, which they hope soon to have. The steamer Patrol will now be moored nearer the shore bulkhead.

CHILD STOLEN AND RETURNED.

Lottie Strecker Enticed from Home with Candy.

A queer case of child stealing and restoration, beginning in Hoboken and ending in Jersey City, was made public yesterday.

Lottie Strecker, eight years old, disappeared from in front of her home, 118 Monroe Street, Hoboken, Saturday afternoon. The case was reported to the police.

Patrick Manning and Patrick Burke were playing in Grand Street, Jersey City, yesterday, when they were accosted by a woman of whom they could give no description, except that she was tall. She had with her a little girl who, she said, was lost. She asked the boys to give the child to the first policeman that they should meet. The boys did so. Lottie told the policeman who she was and was sent home.

Lottie told her mother that while she was playing in front of her home Saturday a tall woman stopped and gave her some candy. Then she took her to a candy store and bought her some more. Afterward they walked a long way until they reached a house in which the tall woman said she lived. Lottie was kept there, she says, until Monday morning, when the tall woman took her out for a walk and gave her to the boys. Lottie has no idea where the house is, but from the fact that she walked down a hill to Grand Street, where they met Manning and Burke, the police think the woman was a resident of the Heights.

DAUGHTER OF DON CARLOS

DONNA ELVIRA DE BOURBON HERE ON A PLEASURE TOUR.

She Is Traveling Incognito, and Does Not Desire Any Public Attention—Accompanied by Countess de Lausen and Dr. Arturo Grosser—Born Just Before Her Father's Claim to the Spanish Crown Led to the Carlist Insurrection.

Among the passengers who landed at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday from the North German Lloyds steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which had just arrived from Genoa, was Donna Elvira Marie Therese Henriette de Bourbon, second daughter and third child of Don Carlos, whose claim to the crown of Spain involved that country in civil war early in the seventies.

Donna Elvira was born in Geneva on July 28, 1871, about two years before the Carlist insurrection broke out. She is a niece of the Queen Regent of Spain. She is a good-looking woman, and has a pleasant voice and frank manner. She was very plainly attired.

While waiting on the steamship wharf for the examination of her baggage by the customs officers she told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that she had not been well, and that she had become enervated by the climate of Italy, where her family resides. A sea voyage had been recommended to her. She had long desired to visit this country, and she took advantage of her physician's orders to do so. She is traveling incognito, and she wishes to be allowed to maintain this reserve, so that she may be free to go where she pleases and to see what she wishes without any formality or public attention being drawn to her.

Donna Elvira is accompanied by the Countess de Lausen and Dr. Arturo Grosser, her physician, and a maid. She was welcomed on the arrival of the steamship by Dr. R. D. Cortina of 45 West Thirty-second Street, who had been specially requested by the family of the young woman to look after her comfort and welfare while she remains in this city.

Dr. Cortina said that no public importance could be attached to the visit of Donna Elvira to the United States at this time. She is traveling simply in search of health and recreation, and in furtherance of her desire to visit the United States, about which she had heard and read so much.

Donna Elvira waited patiently on the wharf until the examination of her trunks and boxes was completed by the customs officers, and then the party was driven to the Holland House, where a suite of apartments had been engaged for them.

Sir William Gordon Cumming and Lady Cumming were also among the passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Sir William said that he had come to this country on a pleasure visit, and expected to go to the Far West on a hunting expedition.

Sig. Fregoli, the Italian singer, who made his American début at the Olympia last night, was also a passenger on the steamship. He brought with him a small army of assistants, and eighty-four pieces of baggage came with the party.

PARROT ON HIS HANDLE BAR.

Bicycle Rider Caused Merriment on the Parkway.

The people who went down the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, Sunday saw a novel sight that was very pleasing to them. There are all kinds of devices used by the wheelmen, but the one in use Sunday beat all the others, and made every one who saw it happy.

It was perched on the front of a bicycle that was being driven along at a lively rate of speed by a young man, who had a faculty for getting behind a carriage and then the new alarm worked to a charm.

"Look out!" "Look out!" was the call the driver of the carriage would hear.

Then looking around the driver would find that the alarm had been given by a parrot that sat upon the top of the handle bar.

The drivers who had been at first frightened, became quite happy and joined with the others who laughed heartily at the up-to-date alarm.

"Polly wants a cracker," was the last heard of the parrot as the wheel turned into Surf Avenue and passed a red-haired girl in bloomers.

"Well I never," the girl was heard to remark, "I wonder what will be the next thing down here."

SAVARD COMMITTED SUICIDE.

He Was Short in His Accounts When He Disappeared.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 11.—The mystery concerning the strange disappearance of Joseph H. Savard, the local reporter for Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, upon March 5 last, who walked out of his office to see a caller in the hall and never returned, has been solved. Mr. Savage was Secretary of Americus Lodge, A. O. U. W., and, although receiving a handsome salary, spent more money than his circumstances warranted. He was short $200 with the order, and an officer of that body was the person who called on the morning of March 5 to see about it.

A badly decomposed body was found by some boys in the river yesterday. Little less than bones remained. In a pocket of the trousers was found a knife which has been identified as that of Mr. Savard, who undoubtedly committed suicide.

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SYNOPSIS.

Methuen and his friend Calvert, the narrator of the story, are Englishmen who have taken service in the Chilean Army, in the war between Chile and Peru. They are accidentally captured by Garcia, a Peruvian guerrilla leader. They are brought bound to a village, and anticipate the torture, as they have harried Garcia and executed his men wherever found. To their surprise they are put through a form of trial. At the close of the proceedings Garcia asks them if there is any reason why they should not be executed. They offer a money ransom, which is rejected. Then Garcia tells them that their ransom shall be that if one can sever the rope by which the other is hung, with a rifle, before life is extinct, both shall go free. If the marksman fails, he shall die also. Methuen and Calvert agree that Calvert shall be the marksman. His hands are unbound. A rifle is handed to him and the rope is placed around Methuen's neck.

PART III.

Now, up to this point I am free to own that, since our capture, I had cut a pretty poor figure. I had not whined, but at the same time I had not seen my way to put on Methuen's outward show of careless, brazen courage. But when I watched the guerrillas tighten on the rope, and sway him up till his stretched-out feet swung a couple of hand spans above the ground, then my coolness returned to me, and my nerves set like icicles in their sockets. He was sixty yards away, and at that distance the well rope dwindled to the bigness of a shoemaker's thread. Moreover, the upper two-thirds of it was invisible, because it hung before a background of shadows. But the eighteen inches above my poor friend's head stood out clear and distinct against the white walls of the chapel beyond, and as it swayed to the pulsing of the body beneath it burned itself upon my eyesight till all the rest of the world was blotted out in a red haze. I never knew before how thoroughly a man could concentrate himself.

They handed me the rifle, loaded and cocked. It was a single-shot Winchester, and I found out afterward, though I did not know it then, that, either through fiendish wish to further hamper my aim, or through pure forgetfulness, they had left the sights cocked up at 300 yards. But that did not matter; the elevation was a detail of minor import, and, besides, I was handling the weapon as a game shot fires, with head up, and eyes glued on the mark, and the rifle barrel following the eyes by instinct alone. You remember that I had no stationary target to aim at. My poor comrade was writhing and swaying at the end of his tether, and the well rope swung hither and thither like some contorted pendulum.

Once I fired, twice I fired, six times, ten times, and still the rope remained uncut, and the bullets rattled harmlessly against the white walls of the chapel beyond. With the eleventh shot came a tinkle of broken glass, and the bell, after a couple of hurried, nervous clangs, ceased tolling altogether. With the thirteenth shot a shout went up from the watching crowd. I had stranded the rope, and the body which dangled beneath the magnolia tree began slowly to gyrate.

Then came a halt in the firing. I had handed the Winchester back to the fellow who was reloading, but somehow or other the exploded cartridge had jammed in the breech. I danced and raged before him in my passion of hurry, and the cruel brutes yelled in ecstasies of merriment. Only Garcia did not laugh. He rerolled a fresh cigarette with his thin yellow fingers and leisurely rocked himself in the split-cane chair. The man could not have been more unmoved if he had been overlooking a performance of Shakespeare.

At last I tore the Winchester from the hands of the fellow who was fumbling with it and clawed at the jammed cartridge myself, breaking my nails and smearing the breechlock with blood. If it had been welded into one solid piece it could scarcely have been firmer. But the thrill of the moment gave my hands the strength of pincers. The brass case moved from side to side; it began to crumble, and I drew it forth and hurled from me a mere ball of shapeless twisted metal. Then one of the laughing brutes gave me another cartridge, and once more I shouldered the loaded weapon.

The mark was easier now. The struggles of my poor friend had almost ceased, and though the well rope still swayed, its movements were comparatively rhythmical and to be counted upon. I snapped down the sights, put the butt plate to my shoulder,

I Fired, and the Body Fell to the Ground.

and cuddled the stock with my cheek. Here for the first time was a chance of something steadier than a snap shot.

I pressed home the trigger as the well rope reached one extremity of its swing. Again a few loose ends sprang from the rope, and again the body began slowly to gyrate. But was it Methuen I was firing to save, or was I merely wasting shot to cut down a mass of cold, dead clay?

I think that more agony was compressed for me into a few minutes then than most men meet with in a lifetime. Even the overlooking guerrillas were so stirred that for the first time their gibing ceased, and two of them of their own accord handed me cartridges. I slipped one home and closed the breechlock. The perspiration was running in a stream from my chin. Again I fired. Again the well rope was snipped, and I could see the loosened strands ripple out as a snake unwraps itself from a branch.

One more sh

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PRICES DECLINE ON POSSIBLE SPANISH COMPLICATIONS.

Sharp Break in Spanish Securities in London Followed by Weakness in All International Specialties in This Market—More than Two Millions Gold for Export—McKinley's Reticence—The Government Crop Report for May Satisfactory.

MONDAY—P. M.

Dread of possible complications with Spain, arising out of the sentencing to death of the Americans on board the captured schooner Competitor, caused a sharp decline in Spanish securities in London as well as lower prices here. London sold freely, and international specialties were notable sufferers. The Granger stocks also weakened, and it was not long before the whole list was on the downward tack.

There was a slight rally after the early break, but when the engagements of gold for export to-morrow were announced, the tone again became heavy. The shipments will amount to $2,050,000, and they are all destined to Germany. The plenitude of gold bills in the exchange market did not result in any marked weakness in rates, and it is the general belief that there will be further shipments in considerable amount during the present week. The selling to-day was better than it has been in several weeks. A part of it was due to Mr. McKinley's attitude to all who seek information from him as to his position on financial questions. His stereotyped answer, "I have nothing to say," may be good politics, but it is poor comfort to business men struggling under the prevailing strain of uncertainty in the commercial world.

The Government crop report was issued after the close of business, and shows about the condition of Winter wheat that had been looked for. The percentage is 82.7 against 71.1 last month and 82.9 in May, 1895. Actual conditions are probably even better to-day than on May 1, the date of the Government compilation, for it is known that since the beginning of the month the improvement has been continuous. In the past few days there has been some damage through heat and drought, but it is probable that the injury has not been serious. In Kansas, where some anxiety prevailed on account of the drought, there has been an ample rainfall within the past twenty-four hours. The Government return states that the proportion of Spring plowing done on May 1 was nearly 2 per cent. above the average.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $72,587,149; balances, $4,122,504; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $795,446.

Money on call in London, 1½@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16th discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Pittsburg & Western 1st 2

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. gen 4s.1 {Scioto V. & N. 4s...1
A.,T.& S.F. adj. 4s..1½ {Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r...1½
C. & N. P. 1st, t. r...1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1925, registered, declined ⅝; do, coupon, ¼, and the 5s, 1904, and the 4s, 1907, registered, ⅛. The sales were $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109½; $4,000 do, coupon, at 110, and $83,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117¼@117. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, ra., 1891		94½
4s, r., 1907	108¾	109¼
4s, c., 1907	110	110½
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117¼
4s, c., 1925	116¾	117
5s, r., 1904	112½	113
5s, c., 1904	112½	113
Currency 6s, 1897	103⅝	...
Currency 6s, 1898	106	...
Currency 6s, 1899	108¼	...
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...

In State securities, $1,000 North Carolina consolidated 4s sold at 105.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America 320	Market & Fulton 200
American Ex 168	Mechanics' 189
Broadway 230	Merchants' 134
Central National 122	National Union 200
Chatham 300	New-Amsterdam 190
City 500	New-York 235
Citizens' 125	New-York County 600
Commerce 203	Ninth National 112
Continental 100	Nat. Bank of N. A. 130
Corn Exchange 285	Pacific 170
First National 2000	Park 268
First Nat. of S. I. 115	Phenix 109
Fourth National 181	Republic 147
Gallatin National 290	Seaboard National 150
German-American 111	Shoe & Leather 95
Hanover 312	State of New-York 105
Importers & Traders' 535	Third National 105
Irving 137½	Tradesmens' 95
Leather Mfrs' 170	U. S. National 175
Manhattan 207	West Side 275
	Western National 110¼

There was a sale of 10 shares of Fourth National at 183.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Erie first preferred, 2, to 37; Louisville and Nashville, 1¼, to 50½; St. Paul, ⅞, to 78¾; Reading, ¾, to 6¾; Illinois Central, ¾, to 98½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 61; Erie, ¼, to 14⅝; New-York Central, ¼, to 99½, and Atchison, ¼, to 15. British consols declined ⅛, to 111 9-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, consisting of Adrian Iselin, Jr., Frederic Cromwell, W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Edward N. Gibbs, announces that it has carefully examined the reorganization plan recently proposed by Simon Borg and others, and does not approve of it. It strongly advises all holders of the securities of the company and certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York issued against the same not to deposit them under that plan. It states that the plan heretofore issued by it has been accepted by more than 95 per cent. of all the 7 per cent. bondholders, that such plan has been declared operative, and that it is, in its judgment, the most favorable plan of all interests.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Atchison and Pike's Peak first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds and Central Branch Union Pacific funded coupon 7 per cent. bonds, Simon Borg, Chairman, announces that holders of a majority of bonds, exclusive of the amount held by the Government, having assented to the bondholders' agreement, notice is given that outstanding holders must deposit their bonds with the Union Trust Company before June 1 to secure the advantages of the agreement.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Western National Bank, Hide and Leather National Bank, Hanover National Bank, Importers and Traders' National Bank, National Union Bank, Liberty National Bank, Tradesmen's National Bank, Franklin National Bank, Central National Bank, American Exchange National Bank, Mercantile National Bank, Gallatin National Bank, Third National Bank, Merchants' National Bank, Garfield National Bank.

—It is announced that Spencer Trask & Co. offer a round amount of Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern first mortgage gold 5s of 1921, guaranteed principal and interest by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company, being a first and underlying lien, restricted to $15,000 per mile upon an important section of the main line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern system.

—The Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable June 1, to stockholders of record, May 12.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	149¾	149¾	...	148	150	110
Alton & Terre Haute	55	55	55	55	...	53	60	50
American Cotton Oil	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼	13½	14	100
American Cotton Oil pf	58¼	58¾	58¼	58½	+ ½	58½	58¾	534
American Express	114	114	114	114	...	113	115	50
*American Sugar Refineries	122	123	122⅜	122¾	— ⅜	122¾	123	28,605
*American Sugar Refineries pf	103	103	103	103	— ¼	103	103½	111
American Tobacco	64	66	64	65¼	+1	65¼	65½	12,810
American Tobacco pf	98	98	97	97	...	97	100	11
Ann Arbor pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	...	24	28	70
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛	14½	14⅝	1,135
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅝	21¾	22½	1,035
Atlantic & Pacific	...	...	...	...	...	⅞	1	100
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜	17¼	17½	600
*Bay State Gas	28½	28½	27	27½	— 1½	27¾	28¼	3,500
Boston Air Line pf	102	102	102	102	...	102	104	25
*Brooklyn R. T.	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	— ½	23½	24	397
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	21½	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	+1⅜	21¼	22	350
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf	58½	58½	55¾	55¾	—2¾	52¾	55¾	345
Canada Southern	50¾	50¾	50	50	+ ⅜	49¾	50	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜	16	16⅝	810
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	41	41	41	...	41	43	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99	99	99	99	...	...	100	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68½	68½	67½	67¾	— 1½	67¾	68	13,580
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79	79¼	78¾	78¾	— ⅛	78½	78¾	670
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	104½	104	104¼	— ¼	104	104½	20,490
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅞	77½	76¾	76⅞	—1	76¾	76⅞	350
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128	128	127	127	—1½	127	128	4,443
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69⅞	70⅛	69½	69¾	— ⅛	69¾	69¾	1,280
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34⅜	34⅜	33½	33½	—1⅛	33	34	1,280
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	29	29	29	...	...	30	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	90	90	90	90	...	90	100	5
Consolidated Gas Company	159	159	159	159	—1	157¾	159	1,155
Delaware & Hudson	128	128	126	126	—1	126	127	177
Del., Lack. & Western	161	161½	160¾	161½	...	161	162	640
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅜	47⅜	47	47	— ½	47	47¾	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	18	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅝	17⅜	17⅝	2,080
Erie	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛	14	14⅛	300
Evansville & Terre Haute	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅝	30½	32	100
General Electric	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅝	34¼	34⅜	1,615
Hocking Coal	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ½	8¾	9	200
Iowa Central	34	34	33	33	—2	32	33	310
Laclede Gas	27⅞	28¼	26¾	26⅝	— ⅝	26¾	26¾	2,650
Lake Erie & Western pf	70¼	70¼	70	70	—1⅝	69½	70¼	310
Lake Shore	149½	149½	149½	149½	— ¼	149	150	300
Long Island	80	80	80	80	...	80	81½	120
Louisville & Nashville	49¼	49½	48¾	48¾	— 1⅜	48¾	48⅞	7,768
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9½	9½	9½	9½	...	9⅝	10	30
Manhattan Con	107¼	107½	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅞	106¾	107	1,375
Michigan Central	95	95	94⅝	94⅝	—1¼	94⅜	96	305
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	79	70	79	79	...	78	79	75
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ½	50	51½	100
Minnesota Iron	67	67	67	67	— ⅜	67½	68	25
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25⅜	25⅜	25½	25½	— ⅜	25¼	25⅜	918
Missouri Pacific	25¼	25½	25¼	25¼	—1	25¼	25⅜	1,421
Mobile & Ohio	19	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ¼	18⅝	18¾	825
*National Lead Company	25	25	25	25	—1¼	25¼	25½	100
New-Jersey Central	105½	105½	105	105	—1	104¾	105¼	600
New-York Central	97	97	97	97	¼	97⅛	98	267
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ½	33¼	34	202
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	...	9	9¼	10
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛	23	24	300
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	...	5	5½	410
Northern Pacific	½	½	½	½	— ⅛	⅜	½	50
Northern Pacific, t. r.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛	⅝	⅞	1,215
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	...	12	12¼	1,300
Ontario Mining	14	14	14	14	...	13½	14½	200
Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅝	14	14¼	310
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¾	11¼	11⅝	1,640
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	163	163	163	163	...	160	...	10
Pullman Palace Car Company	159	159	159	159	—1	157	161	257
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	116	116	116	116	— ¼	114½	116½	43
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5½	5½	5½	...	4½	5	1
St. Paul & Duluth pf	87	87	87	87	...	85	90	10
Southern Pacific	19	19	19	19	— ⅜	19	20	300
Southern Railway	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅝	9	9½	1,075
Southern Railway pf	29	29½	29	29	—1¼	29¼	29¾	4,428
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28½	28½	27½	27⅞	—1⅜	27¾	27⅞	2,780
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼	7¾	7⅞	960
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛	4⅝	5	180
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	...	9¾	10	225
*United States Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...	9	9¼	420
*United States Leather pf	63¾	64⅛	63½	63¾	— ½	63⅝	63¾	7,670
United States Rubber	24	24	23¾	24	...	23½	25¾	560
United States Rubber pf	80¼	80¼	79	79	—1	79	81	410
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...	6¼	7	100
Wabash pf	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ¼	17½	17⅝	1,235
Western Union Telegraph	85⅝	85⅝	85½	85½	— ⅝	85	85¼	767
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝	9½	10	1,087
Total sales								152,382

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.20	.20	.20	.20	...	...	...	1,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Lo, N A & Chi Cons	
1,000	70¾	7,000	100
Atch, Topeka & San Fé Gen 4s		8,000	100½
1,500	79	Milwaukee & St Paul	
2,000	79¾	Chicago & Pac Wn 5s	
12,000	78⅝	1,000	114¾
21,000	78¾	Chi & Pac 6s	
13,000	78⅝	6,000	118½
1,000	78¾	5,000	118
21,000	78⅝	Southern Minn Division	
5,000	78½	5,000	115½
2,000	78½	Southwestern Division	
5,000	78½	5,000b3	115¾
5,000	78½	Mil & St P G M 4s	
Adjustment 4s		Series A	
10,000	40¾	1,000	96½
500	40	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	
5,000	40¾	8,000	86
500	40	Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d	
40,000	40	6,000	58¾
5,000	40¾	5,000	59
10,000	40¾	3,000	58⅞
1,000	40¼	5,000	58⅝
10,000	40	2,000	58⅞
Austin & Northwn 1st		Morris & Essex Con Gtd	
10,000	80¾	3,000	142¾
Baltimore & Ohio 5s		1,000	142¾
1885-1925		16,000	103¾
2,000	90½	N Y Chi & St L 4s	
Registered		16,000	103¾
10,000	87	N Y, Ont & W Con 4s	
Baltimore & Ohio 1st		8,000	109½
Parkersburg Branch		10,000b20F	109¾
2,000	108	Northern Pacific 1st 4s	
Canada Southern 1st Gtd		5,000c	116½
3,000	109¼	North Pacific Cons 5s	
Chesapeake & O Con 5s		Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	107¾	Assented	
Chesapk & O Gen 4½s		13,000	49⅞
4,000	73½	5,000	49⅝
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s		North Pac Col Tst Nts	
2,000	96⅝	J P M & Co Ctfs	
Chicago, Bur & Quincy		10,000	91
Nebraska Ext 4s		10,000	90¾
7,000	90	10,000	90⅝
Chi, Bur & Qy Cons 7s		North Pac & Mon 1st	
8,000	119¼	Trust Co Certfs	
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s		25,000	37
2,000	99	Ohio Southern 1st	
8,000	99½	2,000	91¾
Chi & North Pacific 1st Trust Receipts		Omaha & St Louis 1st Trust Co Certfs	
4,000	45½	1,000	50
35,000	45	Oregon Improvement 1st	
Chicago & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933		8,000	83
4,000	108	Oregon Short Line 6s	
Chicago & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s		Trust Co Certfs	
3,000	105¼	5,000	112¼
Chicago, R I & P Ext 5s		8,000	112½
5,000	104⅞	Pennsylva Cos Gtd 4½s	
3,000	104¾	1,000	113
1,000	104¾	Phil & Reading Gen 4s	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s		Tr Co Cts Stm Assd	
1,000	96¾	10,000	79¼
Cleve. Lor & Wh 1st		5,000	79¼
1,000	106½	7,000	79¼
Cleve C, Mah Valley 5s		8,000	79½
3,000	118	Pitt. Shen & L E 1st	
2,000s20F	118	5,000	90½
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s		Pittsburg & Westn 1st	
2,000	98	5,000	74
Denver & Rio Grande 4s		Rio Grande Western 1st	
2,000	91½	1,000	76¾
Duluth & Man 1st		1,000	76¾
Trust Co Certfs		1,000	76¼
Stamped		11,000	76
10,000	87½	St Jo & Grand Island 1st	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s		4,000	41
10,000	107½	Trust Co Certfs	
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st		1,000	44¼
1,000s20F	110	4,000	44¼
Edison Electric Ill Co of N Y Con 5s		6,000	44
1,000	103½	St Louis & San Fr 2d	
5,000	103¾	Trust Co Certfs	
500	40	Class B	115¼
40,000	40	8,000	
5,000	40¼	Class C	
10,000	40¾	3,000	115½
1,000	40¼	6,000b3	115⅝
10,000	40	St Louis & S F Gen 6s	
Austin & Northwn 1st		2,000	112½
10,000	80¾	St L Southwestern 1st	
Baltimore & Ohio 5s		5,000	71¼
1885-1925		St Paul, M & M 1st	
2,000	90½	Montana Central 6s	
Registered		2,000	116
10,000	87	St Paul, M & M 6s	
Baltimore & Ohio 1st		3,000	117¾
Parkersburg Branch		Scioto Val & N E 4s	
2,000	108	1,000	83½
North Pacific 1st Reg		1,000	82¾
5,000	116½	So Pacific of Arizona 1st	
North Pacific Cons 5s		10,000	95½
Trust Co Certfs		South Pacific of Cal 5s	
Assented		Consolidated	
13,000	49⅞	8,000	90¼
5,000	49⅝	4,000	90¾
North Pac Col Tst Nts		Southern Railway 1st 5s	
J P M & Co Ctfs		5,000	92¾
10,000	91	5,000	92¾
10,000	90¾	Spokane & Pal 6s	
10,000	90¾	Trust Co Certfs	
10,000	90¾	5,000	84¾
North Pac & Mon 1st		Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
Trust Co Certfs		1,000	89¾
25,000	37	Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	
Ohio Southern 1st		10,000	22½
2,000	91¾	Tol, St L & K Cy 1st	
Omaha & St Louis 1st		Trust Co Certfs	
Trust Co Certfs		5,000	74¾
1,000	105¾	1,000	74⅞
Det & Chicago Ext		9,000	74½
6,000	99½	U P, Denver & Gulf 1st	
Wabash R R 2d		2,000	38
2,000	75¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	75½	10,000	106
Wabash Deb Series B		1,000	105⅞
25,000	24	Det & Chicago Ext	
West Shore Gtd 4s		6,000	99½
10,000	106	Wabash R R 2d	
1,000	106	2,000	75¼
1,000	105¾	1,000	75½
Western U Col Trust 5s		Wabash Deb Series B	
1,000	108	25,000	24
Wisconsen Central Co 1st		West Shore Gtd 4s	
Trust Co Certfs		10,000	106
2,000	39½	1,000	106
24,000	39	1,000	105¾
Total sales			$946,500

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@ 68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$24,053,565
Imports for same period	18,983,771
Net exports	$5,069,794
Net exports to date, 1895	13,218,351
Net exports to date, 1894	22,916,591
Net exports to date, 1893	47,003,546

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	183	186	Md. Coal pf	40	60
Am. Coal	116	125	*Met. Tract.	106½	108
Ann Arbor	9½	11	Mex. N.ctfs.	1	1¾
Am. T. & C.	93	96	M. & St. L.	8	10½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	8	8	Mo. K. & T.	11¼	12
Brun's'k Co.	⅝	¾	Mor. & Essex.	163½	166
B. C. R. & N.	70	...	N. C. & St. L.	68	83
Can. Pac.	59¾	60¼	*Nat. Ld. pf.	91⅜	91⅞
Ced. F. & M.	4½	9	N. Lin. Oil.	17½	18½
Cen. Pac.	14½	15¼	N. Starch.	6	8
Chi. & Alt.	154	158	Nat. S. 1st pf.	50	55
C. & N. W. pf.	147	...	N. St. 2d pf.	18	20
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	84	85	New Cent. C.	6	8½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	52½	54	New-Eng.	...	50
Clev. Pitts.	162	...	N. Y. & N. H.	173	174
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	1	1¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13	13¾
Col. & H. C.	2½	3	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	80
Col., H. V. & T.	16	17½	Norfolk So.	60	70
C. H. V. & T. pf.	50	60	Nor. & W.	...	¼
Com. Cable.	150	...	N. & W. pf.	4	4⅝
Con. Coal	30	33	Ohio So.	5	15
D. & R. G.	12¼	13¼	O. R. & N.	1	3
D.M. & Ft.D	7	8	as. pd.	15	20
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	...	Pac. Mail	26	26½
*D., S. S. & A.	4¼	5¼	Penn. Coal.	325	...
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	12	Pen. & E.	5	9
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	100	P., D. & E. pf.	2½	3
Erie T. & T.	59	60	P. & W. pf.	...	15
Erie 2d pf.	19½	23	P., C. & St. L.	54½	56½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45	46	P., C. & St. L. pf.	160	...
F. & P. M.	...	16	P., F. W. & C.	...	...
F. & P.M.pf.	...	40	Quicksilver.	1	2
Gt. Nor. pf.	115	125	Quick. pf.	...	15
G. B. & W.	...	...	Rens. & Sar.	182	...
t. r.	...	½	St.L. S.W.pf.	10¼	11
Homestake.	31	...	St. J. & G. I.	⅞	¼
Ill. Central.	95½	97½	St. P. & D.	24	27
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	...	27½	St. P. &O.pf.	123	125
Int. Con. & Ins	25	30	St. P., M. & M.	112	115
Kan. & M.	6	9½	S. bull. ctfs.	67¾	68¼
K. & D. M.	2½	4	Tex. Pac.	8¼	8½
K. & D. M. pf.	...	...	T. & O. C.	32	37
L. E. & W.	17½	19½	T. & O. C. pf.	73	77
M. Coal R.	107½	...	T., P. & W.	5¼	...
Mah. C.R.pf.	107½	...	*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	5½	6
Man. Beach.	11	13	U. P., D. & G.	...	...
*Unlisted.			M.	3½	4
			U. S. Ex.	40	42½
			U. S. Cord.	...	...
			gtd. t. r.	19	20
			Wells-F. Ex.	97	100
			W. U. Beef.	7¾	8¼
			W. & L. E. pf.	36	38¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Refs.	122⅞	123¼	122	122¾	—0	10,430
Am. Tobacco	64⅜	66	64½	65¼	—0	3,070
At., T. & S. F.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—0	530
At., T. & S. F. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	—0	50
Chicago Gas.	68¼	68¼	67½	67½	—0	1,950
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	69⅞	70¼	69⅜	69¾	—0	1,370
Chi., Bur. & Q.	79¼	79¾	78½	78¾	—0	5,840
Chi., M. & St. P.	77⅛	77⅝	76¾	76⅞	—0	8,820
Chi. & N. W.	104½	104½	104¼	104½	—0	70
Dist. & C. F.	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—0	250
General Electric.	34⅜	34½	34¼	34¼	—0	200
Louis. & Nash.	49½	49⅞	48⅞	49⅛	—0	3,210
Manhattan	107⅛	107½	107½	107½	—0	20
Missouri Pacific.	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25¼	—0	330
North American.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—0	20
Phil. & Read.	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—0	1,000
Southern pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	—0	90
Tenn. C. & I.	28½	28½	27½	27⅝	—0	150
U. S. Cordage	5	5	5	5	—0	100
U. S. Leather pf.	63½	63⅞	63½	63¾	—0	170
Total sales						37,610

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. gen.	79⅛	79½	78⅝	78⅝	$12,000
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	12,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	59	59	59	59	5,000
Rio G. W. 4s	76½	76½	76¼	76¼	10,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c.	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	5,000
West Shore 4s	107	107	107	107	5,000
Total sales					$49,000

Mining Stocks.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus. $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
E. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, } and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, May 6th, 1896.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, as provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;

$2.50 per share on Stock.

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such Income Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 10, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of $20.00 per $1,000 First, Second, or Third Preference Income Bond;

$1.00 per share of Stock;

50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond,

will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

NORTHERN PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway Company.

Terminal Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds

23 Wall Street, New-York, May 7, 1896.

A basis of settlement has been arrived at with the holders of over 90 per cent. in amount of the above described bonds, under which they are to receive in exchange therefor under the Northern Pacific Reorganization Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896, Certificates entitling them to

50 per cent. of the principal of their bonds in the reorganized Northern Pacific General Lien 3 per cent. bonds, bearing interest from January 1st, 1897,

50 per cent. of the principal of the bonds in the reorganized Northern Pacific Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

All holders of Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company terminal bonds desiring to avail of the above-described arrangement are notified to deposit same (with all unpaid coupons attached) at either of our offices not later than May 26th. Deposits after that date, if received at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may determine.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, May 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that an installment of

$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on May 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company.

BOSTON, MAY 11, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the amount appertaining to the following-described bonds and coupons, together with interest thereon while payment has been in default, will be paid on and after May 12, 1896, on presentation of said bonds and coupons at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston.

UTAH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY EQUIPMENT TRUST 5S for each bond due April 1st, 1896, (one thousand dollars,) and interest thereon, (five dollars sixty-nine cents,) in all one thousand five dollars sixty-nine cents.

For each coupon due April 1st, 1896, (twenty-five dollars,) and interest thereon, (fourteen cents,) in all twenty-five dollars fourteen cents.

JAMES T. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company
4% Consolidated Bonds.

Holders of Bonds should forthwith deposit them at either **The Mercantile Trust Company,** 120 Broadway, New-York City, or at its agency for this purpose, **American Loan & Trust Company,** 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., under the Plan and Agreement of reorganization, dated April 21st, 1896.

Holders of 4 per cent. Consolidated Bonds paying the assessment of 10 per cent. will receive for each Consolidated Bond of $1,000
$140 IN FIRST PREFERRED STOCK,
$1,000 IN SECOND PREFERRED STOCK,
$1,800 IN COMMON STOCK,
and will have the right to subscribe to securities as set forth in the plan.

The **first installment** of the assessment, 5 per cent., on the Consolidated Bonds, must be paid **at the time of deposit; the second installment,** 5 per cent., **July 15th, 1896.** The right to subscribe to the securities offered for subscription to depositing Bondholders must be availed of at the time of deposit of the Consolidated Bonds.

JUNE 1ST IS THE DATE FOR FINAL DEPOSIT UNDER THE PLAN; THEREAFTER BONDS, IF TAKEN AT ALL, WILL ONLY BE RECEIVED UPON TERMS TO BE ANNOUNCED.

NEW-YORK, April 29th, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SIEGMUND ALSBERG,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
B. P. CHENEY,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
CHARLES S. GLEED.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary,
Mills Building, New-York.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company

First and Second Mtge. Extended 7% Bonds,
Second Mortgage Extended 7% Bonds,
Tennessee Lien 7% Bonds,
Seven per cent. Consols,
General Mortgage 6% Bonds.

Certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York issued on deposit of either of the foregoing classes of bonds under an Agreement with the undersigned Committee.

We have carefully examined the Reorganization Plan recently proposed by Messrs. Simon Borg and others as a Committee, and do not approve of the same. We strongly advise all holders of the above securities and certificates not to deposit them under that plan.

The plan heretofore issued by us, having been accepted by over 95 per cent. of all the 7 per cent. Bondholders, has been declared operative, and is in our judgment the most favorable plan for the holders of the above bonds and certificates, and will be carried out in their interest.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 8th, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, JR., } **Committee.**
GILMER CLAPP,

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1896.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.

TO HOLDERS OF
Atchison and Pike's Peak
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds
AND
Central Branch Union Pacific
Funded Coupon 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

The holders of a majority of the above bonds (exclusive of the amount held by the United States Government) having assented to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 9th, 1896;

Notice is hereby given that all bondholders who desire to secure the advantages of said agreement must deposit their bonds with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before June 1st, 1896, after which date deposits will be received only at the discretion of the committee.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, JR., } **Committee.**
GILMER CLAPP,

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1896.

[No. 4,855.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$438,295.61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		960.54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		18,394.58
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		4,501.88
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		296,637.02
Due from State banks and bankers		1,847.82
Checks and other cash items		1,006.32
Exchanges for Clearing House		57,238.45
Notes of other National banks		1,566.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		169.57
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$39,143.00	
Legal-tender notes	165,426.00	
		204,569.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		500.00
Total		$1,082,936.79

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,958.14
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$43,688.58	
Due to State banks and bankers	719,619.69	
		763,308.27
Individual deposits subject to check		20,234.69
Demand certificates of deposit		11,391.12
Certified checks		
Cashier's checks outstanding		44.57
		794,978.65
Total		$1,082,936.79

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ELLIS H. ROBERTS, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ELLIS H. ROBERTS, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1896. H. D. VAN ORDEN,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Certf. filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
E. M. CUTLER,
CHARLES F. JAMES,
C. W. HACKETT, } Directors.

FINANCIAL.

[No. 1,394.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,526,801.71
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		49,027.25
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$2,000,000 4s, 1907	
	1,000,000 4s, 1925	
	1,450,000 5s	4,450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds:		
$2,000,000 4s, 1907	$155,000.00	
1,000,000 4s, 1925	170,000.00	
1,500,000 5s	190,000.00	
		515,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,634,372.11
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		300,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		44,510.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,387,497.93
Due from State banks and bankers		364,950.70
Checks and other cash items		169,904.64
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,429,549.00
Notes of other National banks		12,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$478,716.22	
Legal-tender notes	3,482,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	1,080,000.00	
		5,040,716.22
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		200,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		142,000.00
Total		$36,316,279.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		161,112.15
Reserved for taxes, 1896		70,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		3,759,540.00
Due to other National banks		4,518,214.56
Due to State banks and bankers		2,535,184.36
Dividends unpaid		81,350.50
Individual deposits subject to check		17,199,546.67
Demand certificates of deposit		267,629.94
Certified checks		485,725.57
Cashier's checks outstanding		39,977.81
Total		$36,316,279.56

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1896. WM. IVES WASHBURN,
Notary Public, New-York Co.
Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. TERRY,
W. BAYARD CUTTING, } Directors.
DUMONT CLARKE,

[No. 3700.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,401,523.69
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,106.39
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		32,850.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,051,378.71
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		612,408.87
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		457,175.43
Due from State banks and bankers		32,786.73
Checks and other cash items		8,381.69
Exchanges for Clearing House		330,524.95
Notes of other National banks		13,250.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		44.06
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$458,579.50	
Legal-tender notes	2,513,495.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	200,000.00	
		3,172,074.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		20,000.00
Total		$15,385,755.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		209,105.31
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		2,721.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$7,366,207.74	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,756.27	
Certified checks	354,396.89	
Cashier's checks outstanding	225,702.39	
		7,952,063.29
Due to other National banks	$8,425,070.78	
Due to State banks and bankers	5,762,398.00	
		14,187,468.78
United States deposits		3,941,900.00
		$29,163,258.38

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this eleventh day of May, 1896.
WM. M. BURNS, Notary Public,
New-York County.
Correct—Attest:
H. HOAGLAND,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
JAMES M. DONALD, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York, at the close of business May 7th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,895,733.92
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		257.07
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		300,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		30,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		48,843.42
Banking house		200,000.00
Due from National banks		552,777.94
Due from State banks and bankers		39,492.76
Checks and other cash items	$21,873.77	
Exchanges for Clearing House	599,352.43	
Notes of other National banks	4,425.00	
Specie	570,386.82	
Legal-tender notes	1,359,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	100,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	13,499.50	
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	1,000.00	
		2,669,537.52
Total		$10,736,642.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		900,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		92,816.45
National bank notes outstanding		269,990.00
Due to other National banks	$3,430,306.46	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,545,077.28	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,329,167.04	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,587.10	
Certified checks	156,924.16	
Cashier's checks outstanding	10,774.14	
		8,473,836.18
Total		$10,736,642.63

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1896. F. A. K. BRYAN,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
J. E. NICHOLS,
GEORGE HENRY SARGENT,
ISAAC WALLACH, } Directors.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

[No. 87.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Thursday, May 7, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,506,042.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		7,256.51
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		57,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		12,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		918.75
Stocks, securities, &c.		231,387.50
Other real estate and mortgages owned		53,849.19
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,862,802.31
Due from State banks and bankers		121,655.07
Checks and other cash items		10,591.82
Exchanges for Clearing House		981,590.15
Notes of other National banks		2,432.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		28.58
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,610,441.75	
Legal-tender notes	563,000.00	
		2,182,441.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,520.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		68,000.00
Total		$12,600,616.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		68,496.30
National bank notes outstanding		49,380.00
Due to other National banks	$6,836,966.98	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,459,423.84	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,456,593.47	
Demand certificates of deposit	153,743.70	
Certified checks	294,010.45	
Cashier's checks outstanding	82,001.47	
		11,282,730.91
Total		$12,600,616.21

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1896. EUGENE DELMAR,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
JAS. H. POST,
HUGH KELLY, } Directors.

[No. 2598.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,951,615.11
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		421.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		20,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		28,462.38
Other real estate and mortgages owned		20,108.42
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		262,636.84
Due from State banks and bankers		25,726.84
Checks and other cash items		13,847.38
Exchanges for Clearing House		226,356.16
Notes of other National banks		17,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		6,376.41
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$831,776	
Legal-tender notes	271,273	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000	
		1,253,049.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		9,000.00
Total		$6,034,099.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		67,956.47
National bank notes outstanding		180,000.00
Due to other National banks	$351,925.13	
Due to State banks and bankers	62,101.20	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,511,799.63	
Demand certificates of deposit	12,281.59	
Certified checks	42,972.19	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,509.16	
		4,983,588.90
Received for taxes		2,554.36
Total		$6,034,099.73

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, RUEL W. POOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. POOR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1896. OWEN WARD,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
W. H. GELSHENEN,
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
C. W. MORSE, } Directors.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business May 7, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$20,255,206.16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		798.82
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,197,506.78
Due from State banks and bankers		57,286.19
Checks and other cash items		42,153.29
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,980,094.26
Notes of other National banks		93,655.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		970.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,798,400.00	
Legal-tender notes	1,208,019.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	665,000.00	
		5,671,419.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		18,000.00
Total		$30,589,336.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		707,697.01
National bank notes outstanding		40,760.00
State bank notes outstanding		5,682.00
Due to other National banks		7,242,376.12
Due to State banks and bankers		2,770,753.57
Dividends unpaid		6,412.60
Individual deposits subject to check		12,870,173.46
Demand certificates of deposit		645.00
Certified checks		298,372.30
Cashier's checks outstanding		126,465.03
Total		$30,589,336.49

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1896. SAMPSON H. SCHWARZ,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
EDWARD VAN VOLKENBURGH,
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
H. C. HULBERT, } Directors.

[No. 1370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 7th, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,778,371.07
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		279,977.47
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		974,424.78
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		990,032.36
Due from State banks and bankers		101,770.95
Checks and other cash items		13,084.92
Exchanges for Clearing House		947,226.98
Notes of other National banks		48,236.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		490.25
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,122,243.94	
Legal-tender notes	1,883,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	360,000.00	
		3,345,743.94
Total		$15,529,358.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		501,103.48
Due to other National banks	$4,289,377.99	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,948,943.20	
Dividends unpaid	1,473.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,983,233.84	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,439.00	
Certified checks	291,905.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	11,881.96	
		12,528,255.24
Total		$15,529,358.72

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1896. JNO. A. HILLERY,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
JOSEPH W. OGDEN,
R. M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northwestern

First Mortgage Gold Fives, 1921.

Guaranteed principal and interest by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway Co. A first and underlying lien, restricted to $15,000 per mile, upon an important section of the Main Line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern system. The Company is upon an established dividend basis. A round amount for sale upon a basis closely approximating 5 per cent.

Spencer Trask & Co.
27 & 29 PINE ST.

FINANCIAL.

[No. 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 7, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,836,567.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		6,980.19
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		70,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		145,600.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		52,179.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		88,807.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		800,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		194,079.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,534,149.34
Due from State banks and bankers		177,740.48
Checks and other cash items		76,233.71
Exchanges for Clearing House		805,749.11
Notes of other National banks		20,655.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		5,576.94
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$162,547.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,293,230.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	870,000.00	
		2,325,777.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		18,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		18,002.50
Total		$14,576,078.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		90,649.53
National bank notes outstanding		356,440.00
Due to other National banks		3,749,021.26
Due to State banks and bankers		1,117,831.79
Dividends unpaid		2,331.16
Individual deposits subject to check		6,318,622.78
Demand certificates of deposit		15,446.60
Certified checks		190,891.09
Cashier's checks outstanding		81,385.61
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		88,388.20
Total		$14,576,078.02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1896. DANIEL A. SLATTERY.
Correct—Attest: Notary Public, New-York Co.
J. COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
W. L. STRONG,
EDWIN LANGDON, } Directors.

[No. 1324.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 7th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,052,299.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		39.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		60,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		86,703.10
Stocks, securities, &c.		921,818.54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		500,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		26,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		289,092.02
Due from State banks and bankers		10,105.85
Checks and other cash items		13,671.47
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,072,751.26
Notes of other National banks		28,700.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		175.99
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$681,123.50	
Legal-tender notes	417,942.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	170,000.00	
		1,269,065.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		45,000.00
Total		$10,375,722.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		646,394.86
National bank notes outstanding		888,930.00
Due to other National banks	$995,121.54	
Due to State banks and bankers	339,035.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	3,912,980.36	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,593.50	
Accepted drafts	1,378,748.05	
Cashier's checks outstanding	207,276.20	
		6,834,754.65
Dividends unpaid		5,643.00
Total		$10,375,722.51

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. W. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1896. H. L. BRAYNARD,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
F. D. TAPPEN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, May 7th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,713,729.79
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		93.98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		61,344.52
Stocks, securities, &c.		159,482.61
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		221,792.98
Due from State banks and bankers		13,824.70
Checks and other cash items		4,228.29
Exchanges for Clearing House		140,627.52
Notes of other National banks		20,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		148.12
Lawful money reserve in

old, 75@85c; green peas, bbls, 77½c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 72½c.

BUTTER—Steady, moderate receipts; limited demand....Western creamery, 11@10c; extra, 10c; State dairy, 8@15½c; Western imitation creamery, 9½@12c; do, factory, 7@10c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new stock in fair receipt.... State, full cream, new, large, 6½@8¾c; do, old, 5@9¾c; do, small, new, 8@8½c; do, old, 4½@10c; part skims, new, 2@5c; do, old, 3@4½c; full skims, 2@2½c.

EGGS—Demand moderate; fancy steady; others offered freely....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, 10½@11c; Western, 9@10½c; Southern, 8@8½c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples to-day are moderate, but the demand is light, and the hot weather causes stronger pressure to sell. Prices are a shade easier, Baldwin showing the most weakness. Strawberries were in liberal supply, one they met a good demand, and are working out satisfactorily at pretty good prices. The quality and condition from all points were quite irregular, and prices show considerable range. We quote: Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl, $3.50@$4.25; do, Baldwin, $2.50@$3.50, do, russet, Roxbury, $2.50@$3; do, Golden, $2.25@$2.50; inferior stock, $1@$2; strawberries, Charleston, per quart, 12@18c; do, North Carolina, factory, 12@14c; do, fair to prime, 9@12c; Norfolk, 9@13c; Maryland, 12@16c. DRIED—The market for evaporated apples is showing considerable strength. Hot weather checks the jobbing trade, but there is continued export demand, and the market favors the seller. This is particularly so with the prime and choice grades, which are most wanted at the moment. Sun-dried apples are steady, with moderate inquiry for the highest grades. No change in chops or cores or skins; the latter are quite dull. Raspberries are firm. Blackberries steady. Other small fruits dull and easy. California fruits are moving out very well, and values are firm. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 5¾@6c; do, prime to choice, 4¾@5¼c; do, common to good, 3@4½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 1½@3½c; coarse-cut, 1½@2½c; do, Western, 2@3½c; do, State, 2½@3½c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, 2c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 10½@10¾c; cherries, 8@9c; blackberries, 5@5½c; huckleberries, 5@5½c; plums, State, 5c; do, Western, 4½c; apricots, 8@11c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@15c; do, unpeeled, 2½@6½c; prunes, 3½@6¼c.

GAME—Not many fresh receipts of snipe or plover to-day, and most lots more or less out of order. Prime birds held about steady. We quote: English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, $1@$1.50; sand snipe, 50c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Demand is moderate, but the 3 cars in were placed at full previous prices. Advices indicate free receipts for this week and the market is steady to strong. Spring chickens, per lb, 17@22c; fowls, per lb, 10½c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 10c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—With fairly liberal receipts of fowls, extremely hot weather, comparatively little demand, and rather large invoices, the market developed a decidedly weaker feeling, and prices settled to 10c as an extreme for selected light weights, while straight marks, as they run, were difficult above 9½c, and heavy fowls 9c; old cocks easier; near-by broilers and Long Island Spring ducks nominally unchanged in absence of fresh supplies, but the undertone weaker, especially on ducks. Fresh turkeys continue dull and irregular. Squabs unchanged. We quote: Fresh—Turkeys, 10@12c; broilers, Long Island, scalded, 22@24c; do, Philadelphia, dry picked, under 2 lb, 28c; 2 to 4 lb, 24@26c; do, 4 to 5 lb, 22@24c; chickens, Philadelphia, yearlings, fancy, 15@17c; do, fair to good, 12@14c; fowls, Western, average light weights, 9½@10c; do, mixed weights, 9@9½c; do, large weights, 9c; old cocks, 7@7½c; ducks, Long Island, Spring, 21@22c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes easy; moderate demand....Potatoes, Maine, 75c@$1.25; Long Island, 50@75c; State, Jersey, 50@75c; Bermuda, $4@$7.50; sweets, $1@$5; Southern, $2@$6.50; cabbages, per crate, $1@$2.25; celery, per dozen stalks, 10c@$1; onions, old, 25c@$1.50; do, new, per crate, $1.15; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.25@$3; string beans, per basket, $1.50@$2.75; peas, per basket, 50@75c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market quiet, with a very steady tone.... New Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 14@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbados jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Foreign in good demand, while domestic continues quiet, with values firm.... Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4¼@4¾c; Japan, 4¼@4½c; Java, 3½@4¼c; rice bran, 50@55c.

SUGAR—Raw was more sought after, and prices remained firm. Sales, 750 tons molasses sugar, 86° test, at 3½c, and 360 tons Pernambuco centrifugals, at Boston, at 4½c for 96° test.... Refined fairly active and firm.... Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3½c; molasses sugar, 89 test, 3 7-16c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4¼c.... Cut-loaf, 6c; powdered, 5½c; granulated, 5¾@5½c; standard A, 5¾c; off A, 4 13-16@5c; softs, 4@4¼c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand about equal to offerings and tone steady at former prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1 05; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75c@$1; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@80c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80c@$1.05; do, oat, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@60c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Market easy, with a very slow demand. Quoted: New-York State crop, 1896, choice, 7½@8c; common to prime, 3@7c; Pacific coast crop, 1896, choice, 7c; common to prime, 3@6c.

HIDES—Demand light, with prices generally steady, very little change. Dry Buenos Ayres, 30 lb, 16c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6½@7½c.

LEATHER—Eastern demand more pronounced and prices generally firm.... Buenos Ayres, nonacid, heavy to light, 19@20c; do, seconds, 17@18c; acids, light to heavy, 17@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 25c; seconds, 22@23c; oak, seconds, heifer, 27c; do, 17@18c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin quiet at 13.35@13.40c. Copper quiet at 10¾@10.85c. Lead quiet at 3.05c. Spelter steady at 4.05@4.10c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market nominally easier and dull.... Southern, regular, 27½c; machine-made, barrels, 27½c.

RESIN—Demand light at easier prices....Common to good, strained, $1.45@$1.60; E, $2; F, $2.05; G, $2.10; H, $2.10; I, $2.15; K, $2.15; M, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.60.

WILMINGTON, May 11.—Resin quiet; strained, $1.40; good strained, $1.45. Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar firm at $1.10. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.90.

CHARLESTON, May 11.—Turpentine firm; 24c. Resin firm; A, B, C, D, E, $1.40; F, G, $1.50; H, $1.55; I, $1.60; K, $1.65; M, $1.70; N, $1.70; window glass, $2; water white, $2.05.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 24¼c; sales, 650 bbls. Resin firm at $1.60.

FREIGHTS.

North room was in moderate supply and quoted firm, with a light demand. Engagements: To Glasgow, 2 loads grain at 2½d. Charters included: British steamer, 1,400 tons, grain, hence to South African ports, private terms; chartered abroad: British steamer, (previously,) grain, New-Orleans to the United Kingdom or Continent, including Rouen, 10s, not forth June; British steamer, 1,400 tons, general cargo, Philadelphia to New-Zealand, 38s 6d, prompt; chartered abroad: British steamer, Carthagena to Philadelphia, 9s 6d, prompt, chartered abroad; British steamer, deals, Montreal to London, 37s 6d, chartered abroad; steamer, 1,380 tons, deals, Miramichi to Cork, West India trade, 2 or 3 years, private terms; British steamer, 1,454 tons, Mexican trade, one trip up, 8; British steamer, logwood, Porte-de-Paix to Philadelphia, 27s 6d; German steamer, Cape Town to New-York, 84s; German steamer, 754 tons, West India time charter, 4, or 6 months, private terms; British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cape Town, 42s 6d, option of Algoa Bay, 25s 9d; Norwegian bark, Cape Town to United Kingdom or Continent, 42s 6d, chartered abroad; Norwegian bark, deals and birch timber, Halifax to Llanelly, 45@0s, respectively, chartered abroad; Italian bark, oats, St. John, N. B., to Cardiff, Newport, or Swansea, 6s 9d; Norwegian bark, lumber, Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, $12.50 net; bark, general cargo, hence to Rio de Janeiro, private terms; British bark, general cargo, hence to Santos, private terms; Norwegian bark, sugar, Trinidad to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, 16c, chartered abroad; schooner, pineapples, Florida Keys to New-York, private terms; schooner, general cargo, hence to Jacksonville, berthed; bark, paving blocks, hence to Savannah, private terms.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 11.—Wheat made a plunge from the very opening, the early buyers who were willing to take wheat at higher opening prices were left on their perches. Prices broke heavily, about 3c in the first half hour; July opened at 61¾c and broke steadily to 60¼@60⅝c, closing at 60⅝c; September opened at 61⅝c and closed at July price. Cash Wheat—Millers were good buyers and took the bulk of offerings at No. 1 Northern July price, 60¼c; No. 2, 58¾@61¾c; No. 2 Northern, salable ½@⅝c under standard; No. 3 2@2½c under No. 1 Northern. Receipts, 294 cars; shipments, 187 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 61½c; No. 1 Northern, 60⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 58⅝c. Flour steady; $3.20@$3.50 for patents and $2.15@$2.55 for bakers'. Production, 35,000 bbls; shipments, 35,746 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran, in bulk, quoted at $5.50@$6; shorts, $5.50@$6; middlings, $7@$7.25.

DULUTH, May 11.—Wheat opened at an advance of ⅜c to-day, and gradually declined 1⅜c for July. The close was ⅝c below Saturday for futures, and ⅛c for cash. Futures were slow, and about 75,000 bushels of cash changed hands. 30,000 bushels going to the mills at ⅛c under July and the balance to the mills at ⅛c under July. The difference between New-York and Duluth is ⅝c to ¾c against this market, and consequently there is no seaboard business. The close: Cash, No. 1, hard, 63½c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, 60@59c; No. 3 Spring, 58⅝@57¾c; rejected, 58¾@54¾c; to arrive and May the same; No. 1 hard May, 63¾c; May, No. 1 Northern, 62½c, bid; June, No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; July, No. 1, hard, 64¼c; No. 1 Northern, 63c; September, No. 1 Northern, 62¼c.

MILWAUKEE, May 11.—Wheat opened ¼c higher; May nominally 1c below July, which opened at 64¾c, fell to 62¾c, and closed at that figure. Sample wheat very dull; No. 1 Northern, 65½@66c; No. 2 Northern, 65c. Sample barley steady; No. 2, 33c. Rye firm; No. 1, 38@38½c. Flour unchanged. Millstuffs steady and quiet. Receipts—Flour, 11,400 bbls; wheat, 7,450 bushels; barley, 31,200 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,685 bbls; wheat, 650 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

BUFFALO, May 11.—Spring wheat closed: Spot, ⅜c lower, and quiet; cost, insurance, and freight limits firm; Winter wheat closed: No. 2 red, 71¼c; do, Kansas, 68½c; No. 1 white, 75½c. Corn closed weak, ¼c lower all around. Oats closed steady, unchanged. Barley—Good inquiry; light offerings, 35@40c. Rye—Dull; nominal. Flour—Quiet, but steady; unchanged. Millfeed—Dull, weak; unchanged. Shipments, Canal—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; oats, 48,000 bushels; barley, 20,000 bushels.

UTICA, May 11.—At the Utica Board of Trade to-day the following sales of cheese were made: 26 boxes at 7½c, 294 boxes large white at 8c, 37 boxes large white at 8¼c, 1,606 boxes on commission, 38 packages creamery butter at 15½@16½c. At Little Falls these sales were made: 417 boxes at 7c, 1,200 boxes at 7½c, 310 boxes at 7⅝c, 98 boxes on commission, 26 packages dairy butter at 14@16c.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs
Jersey City	4,119	4	3,355	16,651	10,783
Sixtieth Street	4,387	195	8,502	8,408	128
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	19,038
Hoboken	325	....	....	2,667	....
L. V. R. R.	1,124	171	300	2,700	2,412
Weehawken and scattering	....	....	161	129	....
Total	12,876	370	12,318	30,555	31,361
Total last week.	9,937	166	15,287	34,114	36,811

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to extra	$4.40@$4.80
Medium to fair	4.15@ 4.35
Common to poor	3.90@ 4.10
Bulls and dry cows	1.75@ 3.50
Oxen and stags	3.00@ 4.10
Good to prime steers one year ago	5.70@ 6.20

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

		Live Cattle.	Qrs. of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Company,	SS. Majestic	...	2,600	...
Eastmans Company,	SS. New-York	...	1,860	...
J. Shamberg & Son,	SS. Nomadic	375	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son,	SS. St. Enoch	69	...	750
J. Shamberg & Son,	SS. America	275	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son,	SS. Manitoba	300	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son,	SS. Martello	150	...	400
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger,	SS. Nomadic	375	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger,	SS. St. Enoch	69	...	750
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger,	SS. America	275	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger,	SS. Manitoba	324	2,060	...
E. Morris,	SS. Hibernian	419	...	...
N. Morris,	SS. Nomadic	...	2,560	...
Meyer & Houseman,	SS. Exeter City	200	...	...
J. B. Long,	SS. Nomadic	...	...	1,500
G. F. Hough,	SS. Caribbee	...	...	50
G. F. Lough,	SS. Trinidad	6	...	10
Total shipments		2,837	9,080	3,460
Total shipments last week.		2,704	8,558	3,524
Boston shipm'ts this wk.		3,580	8,522	3,844
Baltimore shipm'ts this wk.		1,463	1,485	1,093
Philada. shipments this wk.		370	784	2,000
Montreal shipm'ts this week.		3,279	...	2,849
To London		3,336	3,082	1,500
To Liverpool		5,520	14,929	8,457
To Glasgow		1,958	...	2,829
To Southampton		...	1,860	...
To Bristol		510	...	...
To Hull		150	...	400
To Bermuda and W. Indies.		6	...	60
Total, to all ports		11,489	19,871	13,246
Total to all ports last week.		7,403	21,284	7,681

BEEVES—Receipts for two days were 281 cars, or 4,688 head; 250 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 31 cars for the market. Trade opened quiet at barely sustained prices, and on Chicago and Kansas City advices market closed 10@15c lower on common and many medium steers and 10c lower on medium to good cows, while good to choice steers, oxen, bulls, and bologna cows ruled steady throughout. No export demand. Common to choice native steers sold at $3.90@$4.40; fat tops at $4.80; corn-fed Colorado at $4@$4.27½; good fat oxen at $4@$4.10; bulls at $2.75@$3.40; cows at $1.80@$3.50 for good to choice. City-dressed beef slow at 6@7¼c per lb for ordinary to prime native sides. To-day's London and Liverpool cables quoted American steers dull at 9@9¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef slow at 7@7¾c per lb, and American live sheep steady at 11@12c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow, the Georgic will take out 425 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 425 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 3,000 quarters of beef for N. Morris, and 2,000 sheep for J. B. Long.

CALVES—Receipts were 4,607 head, all for the market, with the exception of 128 head. On moderate arrivals, sellers were able to advance prices from 75c to $1 100 lb, and the pens were readily cleared at the improved figure. Inferior to prime veals sold at $3.50@$5; culls at $3@$3.25; buttermilk calves at $3.10, and a bunch of mixed calves at $3.75. Dressed calves firmer at 4@6c for country-dressed veals, 5@7c for city dressed, and 3½@4c for little calves.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days were 23,000 head, or 11,705 head—3 cars for city butchers and 47½ cars for the market. Demand fair for handy weights, both of sheep and lambs, and prices steady; heavy weights were slow and in many cases 15@25c lower; Spring lambs were quiet but steady. One car of stock unsold. Poor to prime unshorn sheep sold at $3@$4 100 lb; a few inferior and medium wooled do at $3.37½@$4; fair to choice unshorn lambs at $5.25@$5.75; poor to choice clipped do at $4@$5.35; a car of Kentucky Spring lambs at $3@$4 per head; poor to good State and Ohio lambs at $2@$4, and prime do, which are scarce, would probably bring $4.50@$5. Dressed mutton dull at 6½@8c per lb; dressed lambs quiet at 8½@10c, and country-dressed Spring lambs were quoted dull at $2@$5 per carcass.

HOGS—Receipts for two days were 68 cars, or 10,204 head, including 442 head for sale. Demand slack and lining weak, and dealers quoted the market at $3.75@$4 for good heavy to light hogs; pigs at $4.10@$4.20 for choice light. A bunch of fancy State pigs went to an outside slaughterer at more than 50c above the market. Country dressed lower at 4½@5c for medium and 5½@6c for light weights.

BUFFALO, May 11.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,654 head; total for week thus far, 8,482 head; for same time last week, 6,094 head; consigned direct, 4,362 head; 6 cars sold through; 1,200 head; on sale, 3,520 head; market opened slow and 15@20c lower for all kinds; demand light; closed very dull for heavy cattle, with a few loads good; choice heavy, exports, $4.20@$4.25; good shipping, $4.10@$4.15; medium to good steers, $3.85@$4.10; light to medium, $3.75@$3.90; good mixed butchers' stock, $3.40@$3.70; old to choice fat cows, $2.25@$3.50; fair to prime fat heifers, $3.25@$3.65. Stockers and feeders, 10@15c higher; $3.50@$3.70; good feeders, $3.75@$3.85; bulls, $2.25@$3.40; oxen, $2.25@$3.75. Fresh cows and Springers, $3@$5 head lower at $17@$58; veals steady to firm at $3.25@$4.50; late sales, one load extra fancy cattle, 1,320 lb, at $4.35; good steers $4.20@$4.25; heavy, 1,600 to 1,725 lb, $4.10@$4.15. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 20,640 head; total for week thus far, 28,960 head; for same time last week, 26,240 head; consigned direct, 8,100 head; 6 cars sold through, 482 head; on sale, 20,800; market opened fairly active and 10@15c lower; closed steady for Yorkers; slow for pigs and heavy, with 7 loads, mostly heavy grades, unsold; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.60@$3.65; pigs, $3.65@$3.70; mixed packers, $3.55@$3.57½; mediums, $3.50@$3.55; heavy hogs, $2.50; roughs, $3@$3.15; stags, $2@$2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 11,400 head; total for week thus far, 22,900 head; for same time last week, 18,000 head; consigned through, 3,600 head; to New-York, 3,800 head; on sale, 18,400 head; market opened steady to firm; demand good; closed about steady, with about all sold; prime heavy lambs, $4.90@$5.10; fair to choice, $4.40@$4.85; culls and common, $3.80@$4.35; mixed handy sheep, $3.50@$3.75; wethers, $3.85@$4; culls and common, $2@$3.25; heavy export lambs, $4.50@$4.80; do, sheep, $3.50@$3.65.

KANSAS CITY, May 11.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; market slow, 5@10c lower; light, $3.15@$3.25; medium, $3.05@$3.15; heavy, $3.00@$3.10; pigs, $2.60@$3.50. Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; market slow; native steers, best, $3.85@$4.15; fair to good, $3.00@$3.85; cows and heifers, best, $2.85@$3.40; fair to good, $1.85@$2.85; bulls, $2.15@$3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@$3.70; Texas and Western, $3.00@$3.75; calves, $5.00@$6.00. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000 head; market steady.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, May 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 18,000 head; market easy, 5@10c lower; common to prime steers, $3.50@$4.45; stockers and feeders, $2.85@$4; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.25; calves, $3@$4.30; Texans, $2.40@$3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 40,000 head; market weak and 5@10c lower; heavy packing and shipping, $3.20@$3.40; common to choice mixed, $3.20@$3.47½; choice assorted, $3.45@$3.55; light, $3.30@$3.55; pigs, $2.70@$3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,000 head; market firm; inferior to choice, $2.50@$4; lambs, $3.50@$5.05.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Many Up-Town Lots Sold—Good Property at Auction To-day.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold nine lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, beginning 175 feet east of Lenox Avenue, six to William H. Hall, Jr., and three to Ehrenreich Brothers. Apartment houses will be built on the lots by the purchasers.

Mr. H. C. Bryan has sold for Alexander W. Fraser to Mrs. Anna A. Gillies, at about $75,000, the four-story brick flat 210 West Forty-second Street, 32.6 by 100.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for John B. Smith to H. D. Meyer the four-story brownstone dwelling 12 West Ninetieth Street, 21 by 100.8½.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Mrs. Jane E. Slayback to Daniel B. Freedman fourteen lots, comprising the block front on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between Two Hundred and Twelfth and Two Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, with three lots in the rear on each street.

Mr. G. Nicholas has bought of H. L. Clinton the five-story apartment house 223 West Forty-third Street, 20 by 89 by 100.5; and of E. S. Clinton, the two five-story apartment houses 250 and 252 West Forty-third Street, each 20 by 89 by 100.5.

Mr. Louis B. Rolston has bought of A. Machett, at about $90,000, the three-story brick and brownstone dwelling 318 West Seventy-sixth Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $15,000, to Mary H. Myer, as trustee, plaintiff, the four-story brownstone dwelling 146 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 359 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 100.5.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise stated:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sales, as follows: Four lots on the east side of Lind Avenue, between Devoe and Union Streets, each 25.78 front by from 159.58 to 184.76 deep; also three lots on west side of Nelson Avenue, 200 80-100 feet south of Orchard Street; also plot 40 feet square on west side of Nelson Avenue, 310 80-100 feet south of Orchard Street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Benjamin Hoffman, referee, 54 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Madison Avenue, 30 by 100, five-story brick flat and right to 10-inch strip adjoining to the north. Due on judgment, $33,300.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, 77 Clinton Place, north side, 125 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 31.6 by 93.11, three-story brownstone dwelling; also lot 25 by 93.11, three-story brownstone dwelling; also lot 25 by 93.11, adjoining to the eastward. Due on judgment, $57,845.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Rastus S. Ransom, referee, the Patchin property, in two parcels, viz.: Nos. 141 to 149 Sixth Avenue, west side, 70.1½ feet north of Tenth Street, 110.5½ by 166.9 by irregular, including the land in Milligan Place, with five three-story brick buildings, with stores on the avenue, and four three-story and basement brick dwellings on Milligan Place; also 113 West Tenth Street, north side, 114.2 feet west of Sixth Avenue, T-shaped plot, 30.1½ feet front by about 123 feet deep and 214.7¾ feet wide in the rear, including the land in Patchin Place, with three-story brick store building on the street and ten three-story and basement brick dwellings on Patchin Place. The two plots together contain 26,063 square feet.

By James L. Wells, executors' sale, leasehold of 447 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story and basement brick tenement.

By William Kennelly, sale by order of Z. J. Halpin's heirs, as follows: No. 130 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, 18 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; also 2,001 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 17.11 by 77, three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; also 2,314 Boulevard, east side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 19.11 by 70, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 506 to 510 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 189.9¼ feet west of Hamilton Place, three three-story brick and stone dwellings, each 18.9 by 99.11; also nine lots, each 25 by 99.11, on north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard; also five and a half lots at northeast corner of Hudson River Railroad and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; also plot on east side of King's Bridge Road, extending through to Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-third and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Streets, 42.7 by 99.3½ by 39.11½ by 197.4¾; also plot of about nineteen and a half city lots on Fort Washington Avenue, adjoining the Libby estate, near the line of One Hundred and Ninety-third Street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Austen G. Fox, referee, 232 to 238 West Forty-second Street, south side, 401.9 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 232 being 24.10½ by 98.9, three-story brick building, 234 to 238 being 74.7½ by 103.9, with two-story and mansard-roof brick building and six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $37,200.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Blanke, referee, 158 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 262 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,685.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 239 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 383.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, five-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,870.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 365 Boulevard, west side, 49.2 feet south of Seventy-eighth Street, 20.2½ by 109.11 by 20 by 107.1½, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $7,665.

By Golding & Whitehouse, foreclosure sale, George E. Mott, referee, lease to May, 1899, of 66 East Broadway, north side, between Catharine and Market Streets, 24.8½ by about 68, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,860.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, W. B. Anderson, referee, lease of 287 Third Avenue, east side, 42 feet north of Twenty-second Street, 21 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,200.

By C. A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, A. A. Cook, referee, plot on south side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, extending along Webster and Burnside Avenues, 41.07 by 285.53 by 132.06 by 297.78. Due on judgment, $23,365.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., leasg, by Supreme Court order, of 2,019 Fox Avenue, east side, 19.11 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, extending to Webster and Burnside Avenues, by 80, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, northwest corner, for a five-story brick flat, by Fred H. H. Walker of 255 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; cost, $30,000.

Ninety-first Street and Western Boulevard, northeast corner, for a one-story brick office, by David L. Phillips of 15 East Eightieth Street, owner; cost, $700.

Columbus Avenue and Eightieth Street, southwest corner, for a six-story brick office and stores, by Ellen M.K. Gunning of 227 West Seventy-first Street, owner; cost not given.

Third Avenue and Twenty-first Street, southeast corner, for a five-story brick flat, by Jacob Boekman, owner, 9 East Sixty-second Street; cost, $25,000.

No. 419 West Broadway, by Cundegunde Ode of 19 Charlton Street, owner; alterations to a five-story brick building lofts; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 1 and 33 Cottage Place, by the N. Low estate of 208 Bleecker Street, owner; alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $5,000.

Pelham Bay, 125 feet east of East Road, Westchester, by Edward C. Potter, owner; alterations to a three-story brick and stone dwelling; cost, $13,000.

No. 244 and 246 Waverley Place, by T. Kieley of 246 Waverley Place, owner; alterations to two three-story brick dwellings; cost, $1,700.

No. 45 Third Avenue, by Jacob Cohn of 111 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $900.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, May 11.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 117th St, 100.11x425; Simon Haberman and wife to Francis J. Schnug.....$180,000

112TH ST, 14 and 16 East; Julius Fleischmann and wife to Amalie Schellenberg.....1

134TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.1x irregular; James L. Montgomery to W. G. Langdon.....1,000

126TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 125x99.11; Francis J. Schnugg to Simon Haberman.....1

111TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 75x100.11; Emilie T. Lesher and others, executors, to William W. Clendinning.....28,500

117TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x—x8.2; A. L. Lesher and wife to William W. Clendinning.....1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 80.10 ft s of 100th St, 20.2x90; Rose M. Hearne and another to John Nill.....5

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 27 ft n of 104th St, 53.8x104x60.4x76.4; Mary D. Daly to Lucius H. Beers.....1

AMSTERDAM AV, 80.10 ft s of 100th St, 20.9x90; John Hild and wife to Charles Schroder.....26,000

100TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Adolph Henning and wife to J. C. Espiro.....100

WOODY CREST, e s, 400 ft s of 164th St, 58.8x106.6x45.5x100; William G. Ver Planck to Harriet A. Ver Planck.....1

VAN CORTLANDT PLACE, n s, 318.5 ft e of dividing line of estate of Isaac M. and Fannie B. Dyckman, 29x91.11x25x106.7; Johanna Reed to William N. Reed.....600

127TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 25x106.6; Annie Bishop to Thomas Mumford.....1

BOWERY, 263; Gilbert M. Spier, referee, to John H. McGurk.....28,500

WEST 3D ST, 21; Alfred Hahn and wife to Patrick Gallagher.....1

ALL LAND of which John S. Tekulsky, died seized; Caroline Tekulsky to George Tekulsky, ½ part.....1

207TH ST, 161 West; Chauncey G. Stone and wife to Ferdinand Neumer.....25,000

31ST ST, 337 West; James E. Wilkinson to Magdalen M. Coulehan.....10,500

34TH ST, 244 West; Lydia L. D. Courtney to Andrew Phillips.....100

14TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 75x206.3 to 15th St; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Frank Lazarus.....98,500

35TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Henry C. Merritt and wife to John R. Merritt.....1

89TH ST, s s, 161.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.8; John T. Farley and wife to Alice G. Levey.....1

79TH ST, s s, 325.1 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.6x102.2; Richard Goodman and another to C. P. Marie.....1

51ST ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; Francis J. Schnugg to Simon Haberman.....10

43D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 21.1x100.5; same to same.....10

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 85.2 ft n of 77th St, 17x70; Simon Marx and wife to Henrietta L. Page and another.....14,000

64TH ST, n s, 87 ft w of Madison Av, 17x100.5; Harriet A. Walter to Henrietta J. North.....40,000

60TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; V. Henry Rothschild and wife to Joseph Kucher.....1

94TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 45x100.8; John H. Parker to Nellie M. Parker.....100

135TH ST, 6 and 8 West; James D. Sherwood and wife to Sarah Spencer.....28,000

130TH ST, 25 East; Sarah Spencer to James D. Sherwood.....1,500

113TH ST, s s, 90.8 ft e of 5th Av, 0.4x50.5; Michael McCormack and wife to Maria E. Herrick.....300

113TH ST, s s, 98.0¼ ft e of 5th Av, 1½x50.5; Morris Steinhardt and wife to Michael McCormack.....1

5TH AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 112th St, 75.9x100; Henry Rothschild and wife to Henry Bales.....10

107TH ST, n s, 178 ft w of 4th Av, 17x100.11; Max Hahn and wife to Henry Weiss.....1

PARK ROW, 13 and 15; New-York Belting and Packing Company Annex to William M. Ivins.....1

72D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Adrian H. Joline, referee, to Mary A. Aster Woodcock.....12,675

116TH ST, s s, 85 ft e of 5th Av, 25x irregular; Thomas Berkeley and wife to William H. Scott.....1

239TH ST, n s, 840 ft e of Keppler Av, 40x100; John G. Smithwick and wife to Van Dyke Price.....2,000

11TH AV, n e corner of 26th St, 25x98.4; Alexander Davidson to Mabel A. Jones.....50,000

61ST ST, 235 West; William E. Finn and wife to Mathilda Addison.....1

Recorded Leases.

AUGUST, Henrietta, to Samuel Goldberger; 57 East 60th St, 3 years.....$2,000

EISELE, Louis, to Gustave Ashenbrenner; 281 Avenue C, store and basement, 2 11-12 years.....420

FITZSIMONS, James, to Hunt & Gregorius; 259 1st Av and 353 East 15th St, 5 years.....2,000

GLUCK, Gustav, and Charlotte, to Hillet Gold; 1,742 Madison Av, south store, 3 years.....440, 480

LEVINSON, Samuel, to John Kiernan; store, 358 East 81st St, 5 years.....1,200, 1,400

MENNES, Henry, to Herman Neuman; 2,202 8th Av, store, &c., 3 years.....480

SAME to Nathan